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RADIO BEIJING ANNOUNCERS

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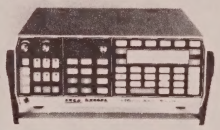

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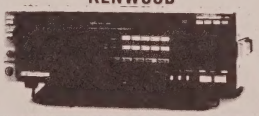

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REICHSRUNDFUNK REMEMBERED

by Loren Cox, Jr, Lexington KY

ON FEBRUARY 6, 1941
on the Rome wireless
"the well known economist & poet"
Mr Ezra Pound
delivered of himself
a talk (his first via that medium)
entitled: "The Limits of Human Understanding".
To What extent that talk (& subsequent ones)
exceeded the limits of understanding
of any auditor he may have had
on some Blue Ridge Mountain peak
or Kansas farm
we'll never know; but they were the "despair"
of monitors attempting to transcribe them, e.g.,
those at the Princeton Listening Center*
in Princeton, New Jersey, where
from November, 1939 until June, 1941
shortwave broadcasts from Germany, Italy, France
& Great Britain were listened to & recorded
with transcripts & analyses of the broadcasts'
contents being prepared from these recordings.
The result was an outstanding scholarly study
entitled Propaganda By Short Wave (Princeton, 1942).
For the remainder of the war the activity
of recording & transcribing the output
of overseas shortwave broadcasting stations
was assumed by the Federal Communications Commission
which was able to do so on a much greater scale
than was possible at Princeton. The
FCC's monitoring facilities were at Silver Hill, Maryland;
Kingsville, Texas; Portland, Oregon; & San Juan, Puerto Rico.
The American networks had listening posts also,
& it was not unusual for them to rebroadcast
shortwave programs, primarily those of the BBC, e.g.,
Radio Newsreel** ("the war in sound") which was carried
by the Mutual Broadcasting System (at 10:15 pm EST, as
I remember, following the news commentary by
"QED speaking from WGR in Buffalo").
The BBC commenced its "North American Service"
on July 7, 1940, expanding it to six continuous
hours in the evening on September 29, 1940.
This was in addition to the "General Overseas Service"
(now the "World Service") - also well heard
in North America. And if listeners today
find the BBC a bit stuffy/academic/elitist
at times, they would have found it even more so
in the early 1940s, there being virtually no attempt
at any mass appeal in those days. And they were not
just being "British"; the strategy was to elicit the attention
of the educated, affluent, opinion moulding elements
of American society. By contrast, the German radio,
Reichsrundfunk, sought the mass American audience
& could be decidedly "low-brow" in its programming
& presentation. The BBC had such distinguished
persons as J. B. Priestley behind the microphone
while RRF featured the likes
of a Fred Kaltenbach - "Lord Hee-Haw" as the English
dubbed him, giving the Iowa born bigot
co-equal status with their own nemesis
of the Berlin airwaves, William ("Lord Haw-Haw") Joyce.
But the "book" on radio propaganda was written primarily
auf Deutsch, although Lenin & the Bolsheviks seem to have been
the first to have recognized the radio
as a medium for information & persuasion.
Interesting that authoritarian regimes first
seized upon the radio as an important instrumentality
for the furtherance of their objectives.
Because such regimes always have some kind of
story to tell the rest of the world
(usually one of self-justification) -
a story that only radio provides the means
so widely to disseminate - a story
of which they themselves are rarely wholly convinced.
The power of iteration: repetition
makes anything so: that which is true is true
simply because no contradiction is allowed.
Totalitarian truth: which need not always be
a model of consistency, as objectives
& situations change (a treaty made or broken,
a battle won or lost); but with proper presentation,
the listener especially the not particularly
perceptive one to whom the Nazi propagandists
speaking to North America often directed their
remarks, presumably would not notice.
The fact is,
whatever the content or method of presentation,
Nazi propaganda directed to radio listeners

*An acquaintance with Pound's writing up to that point would have made the monitors' job somewhat easier: He sometimes read from his own published writings (e.g., Canto 46, of which there is a garbled monitor's transcript). Admittedly Pound's ideas could be bizarre, but better educated monitors would at least have recognized his references (no confusing of 'confusion' for 'Confucius').

**Radio Newsreel, still on the air, same theme, is one of the oldest programs still on shortwave. Another is Radio Moscow's Sidelights on Soviet Life.

in the United States was totally ineffectual: was the intelligence of the American public underestimated - or at least that of the shortwave listening portion thereof? As a child I listened almost nightly to Radio Berlin, finding it a source of great amusement, albeit a sinister one. Compared to most of the speakers who appeared on Reichsrundfunk's North American Service Joe Adamov & Vladimir Pozner are class acts: by which I don't mean their remarks are necessarily more meriting of one's assent; one simply has to listen more carefully; their words can have an aura of sweet reasonableness about them; & they're not always wrong. Nor were the speakers on Radio Berlin, e.g., the notorious old jew-hater Robert H. Best on the really inappropriate term "anti-semitic": he asked: "Did you ever hear of anyone being anti-Sumerian?" South Carolinian Best was one of the most colourful of the Zeesen* zealots. Considered to be an able if somewhat less than energetic newspaper reporter he had lived in Europe for a number of years before finding himself during the war years behind the hospitable microphones of Reichsrundfunk. A feature of Best's broadcasts ("Best Berlin Broadcast") was his perpetual candidature for every elective office in South Carolina - he announced as a write-in candidate for the 1944 Presidential election - to no one's evident notice. Best's harangues were apparently a bit too strong even for the Nazis (or maybe they just considered him a total flake), for before each broadcast the announcer gave a disclaimer: "The views and opinions expressed by Mr Best are his own and not necessarily those of this station". He liberally peppered his talks with such hate-phrases as "kike cunning", "sheeney skulduggery", "talmudian trickery", and always concluded with his battle cry:

Awake America!
Awake!
Arise!
Out with the
Judocrats!
Down the rabbis!
Out with the sheenies
and every other
Kike!

On with the Crusade
day and
night!
B.B.B.
Best
Berlin broadcast.
B.B.B.
Triple B.
Carry on!

For the listener who proffered the best nickname for the V I & V II rockets, Best offered an all expenses paid trip to Germany after the war. But the more serious aspects of Germany's radio propaganda efforts directed toward the United States were in others' hands.

Reichsrundfunk had two daily transmissions to North America: from 6:00 am to 9:00 am EST on the 16 & 19 m bands, & from 4:45 pm to 1:00 am the following day on wavelengths from 19 to 49 m (including a 10 MHz channel) with the shorter wavelengths being dropped & the longer wavelengths added as the evening progressed. The first hour was in German. The interval signal was mechanically produced on a music box type device: can vaguely remember it but not well enough to provide musical notation. The several news bulletins in each transmission consisted of "today's Official German War Communique", as well as items from the D.N.B. news agency & something called the "International Information Office". The news readers were German: I remember especially Karl Spencer & his "War Communiques". (I wonder how many of the RRF employees are still alive.) In the latter stages of the war, as the Reich's military position deteriorated on both the Eastern and Western Fronts, the War Communiques for some time presented the situation as more or less a stalemate, any slight Allied gains being paid for with "heavy sanguinary losses". Except for the announcing staff, from 1940 until operations ceased, virtually all of the voices to be heard on Radio Berlin's broadcasts to North America were those of American expatriates. An exception seems to have been a person who identified himself only as "Your Nazi Commentator" ("This is your Nazi Commentator speaking to you from the Reich's capital"). Flamboyant & arrogant, he seemed perfectly to project the movie & comic book concept of a Nazi with which we had become familiar

*Radio Berlin's transmitter site.

through American home-front propaganda efforts (often this consisted of nothing more than showing Nazi home-front propaganda footage to the American audience). During the days prior to the Allied invasion of France - expected to occur at any time - the NC reiterated nightly that he would be the first to give the word that the invasion had begun (promising, of course, disaster as the only possible outcome for the invading forces): and he did (is there an extant recording?) - RRF first flashed the word to the world that Festung Europa was under attack. A few days later, allegedly broadcasting from Normandy, the NC described sights intended hardly to be comforting for his American listeners: the broken bodies & shattered skulls of blueeyed American boys strewn upon the beaches (are you listening American mothers?) - innocent lives lost in the Jewish-Bolshevist inspired war!
"The struggle against Bolshevism" was Germany's effort: an effort in which she should have been joined by the United States instead of being attacked by it was a constant theme of Reichsrundfunk.
(One of the oddest aspects of Fascist propaganda was the linking of Jewish aspirations with Bolshevism, really incongruous, but it was a persistent theme. Pound on Radio Roma: "Bolshevism was created by New York Jew millionaires.")
Among the American voices advocating the Nazi cause by radio Fred Kaltenbach's distinctly midwestern one was the principal. By commentary, dialog ("Fritz & Fred"), and responses to listeners' enquiries, he explained the virtues & objectives of National Socialism in which he believed heart & soul. In a surviving recording (thought to be the only one), speaking of farming in Germany, he fits agricultural policy into NS theory: considerations of the general welfare are best for individual welfare, & in achieving this "some personal rights necessarily have to be sacrificed" - a point not often emphasized if mentioned at all in Nazi propaganda, which tended to stress the "social justice" theme: "plutocrat", "plutocracy" were favourite words along with "Wall Street" when speaking of the plight of the working man in England & the United States. That diabolical quartet, The Jews, the Kremlin, Wall Street, and The British Upper Class, was the cause of all of the miseries of mankind.
"To be free from economic stress" is a freedom the having of which is worth the loss of other freedoms, said Kaltenbach who died in a Russian POW camp.*

But the feature of Radio Berlin's broadcasts to North America that elicited the most interest had nothing to do with war aims, ideology, Bolshevism & the perfidious Jew: it was programming concerned with American Prisoners of War. At the end of each newscast the names of five POWs were given (at one point they stopped giving the names of airmen and would not resume giving them, Spencer said, until the indiscriminate bombings of German cities - which had resulted in the deaths of innocent women & children - should cease). The person most concerned with programming involving POWs was Mildred Gillars from Pennsylvania. Known to the troops as "Axis Sally" her program for the American home front, called "Midge at the Mike", consisted of talks to American mothers intended to undermine family morale, & interviews with American servicemen being held in the various "Stalags" (POW camps). The theme for the interview programs was a song allegedly written by the prisoners themselves (I always doubted this), one line of which was "I want a GI buddy to share my lonely bed" (WAC presumably). The young interviewees tended not to be very forthcoming; I remember one from Paris, Ky. who seemed to be in a state of abject terror. But families who heard these interviews (more often than not through the courtesy of a few shortwave listeners who made disc recordings to send to them) must have found them a source of some solace. The interviews, in themselves, seem to have had little if any propaganda value (other than supporting the German contention that POWs were humanely treated); their use was nothing much more than an audience attracting device: but the number of Americans listening to the Reich's radio (& any other foreign broadcaster) remained minute - no more than 10% of the population listening even sporadically, & only about 1% listening consistently.**[next page] Gillars talks were full of the usual anti-Jewish venom, e.g. "Roosevelt

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*In some respects, in their emphases on social justice, the New Social Order" & the New Deal" were not that far apart. But Roosevelt was a product of & worked within a tradition of individual liberty & political freedom which did not exist in Germany: democracy was never in the German grain. But a very strong sense of what is right, of what is just & unjust, has been a part of the German character, & a large measure of Hitler's success was the result of skillful appeals to that sense of right & justice.

and his Kike boyfriends". After the war
she spent some time in an American prison.
Other undistinguished persons who spoke to America
from Berlin included the Irish-American actor
Edward Leopold Delaney ("E.D. Ward") who did
"on-the-spot" reports of Nazi conquests; the new
"Paul Revere" (Douglas Chandler from Baltimore);
Otto Koischwitz, one time Professor of German
Literature at Hunter College, the "high brow"
of the group, calling himself variously "Mr O.K.",
"Dr Anders", "The Man Who Knows"; Donald Dane
("for 23 years correspondent for the Chicago Tribune
in Northern Europe") - a somewhat late addition;
and three women: Constance Drexel ("a Philadelphia socialite
& heiress"), described by her German employers
as "wirklich dumm"; Jane Anderson "the world-famous
Catholic, twice condemned to death by the firing squad
in Spain (I assume a Loyalist firing squad), & whose lectures
in the United States were endorsed by the Archbishop of
Washington" (most or all of this probably fabrication);
and finally Gertruda Hahn (I presume a German subject)
who played the role of a telephone operator with a
reporter boyfriend - employed by a Pittsburgh "jewspaper"
(of course) - to whom she explained the virtues &
theory of Nazism, also discoursing on military strategy
and other aspects of the contemporary situation
(a kind of flapper cum Nazi).
We had here a group
the likes of which we are not likely
ever to hear again behind any microphone.
(Only the Argentine radio, during the Falklands/Malvinas War,
had voices & an approach in any way reminiscent
of what was heard on Reichsrundfunk, "Miss Liberty"
being the most startling "throwback" to the
propaganda ploys of that other era.)
Angstkrieg - destroying a nation's will to fight
by radio is possible only under certain conditions
(basically two): (1) an unstable socio-political situation
in the country under attack, and (2) a perception of
the enemy as being so strong resistance is useless.
The propagandist attempts in every way to exploit the former,
&, indeed, will try to create such a situation or encourage
its development (where it does not already openly exist)
by attempting to pit one segment of the society (e.g., the
"working people") against another segment of the society
(e.g., the "bankers", the "privileged class", the "plutocrats",
the "Jews").
In inculcating the latter, the perception of an invincible
enemy, the propagandist must be in a position to cite military
successes of the Blitzkrieg variety, or to offer seemingly
incontrovertible evidence of superior weaponry, a commandingly
superior military machine. Despite the existence of dissident
elements in the American society (one can cite the labour
unrest - sometimes violent - in the 1930s), Nazi propagandists
were singularly unsuccessful in exploiting these divisions.
It might be asked: would some success have been achieved
had there been an audience of some size instead of the
minuscule one there actually was? Possibly; though not likely;
if the situation with the English who listened in relatively
large numbers to Nazi broadcasts & were spoken to by one of
the most able propagandists, Haw-Haw, * is in any way parallel
- & I think it is. If, in a society more stratified than the
American, even more unequal in its constituent elements, due to
nothing more than accidents of birth, a revolution could not be
fomented, it is unlikely that any sort of propaganda effort
could have produced discontent of that intensity in the
United States. With stable, popularly elected governments,
a strong sense of national purpose among their peoples,
& outstanding wartime leadership, England & the United States
presented Axis propagandists an insurmountable task.
And that other prong of the Angstkrieg fork, a perception of
military invincibility, was never successfully inculcated among
the English even in their "darkest hour"; & a large American
audience (which was never in the peril the English were) would
have been virtually immune to this sort of fright.
(A propaganda line RRF used before the United States entered
the war was: Germany is so strong, you, America, may as well
be friends with us.)
But Angstkrieg
did have its notable successes,
particularly in Mitteleuropa, which was ripe for it.

**As per the Princeton survey published in 1942 (in Propaganda By Short Wave, mentioned in the text above). This survey was taken before Gillars' broadcasts could have had an impact, but there is no evidence the American shortwave audience increased appreciably if at all through the remainder of the war years. The survey showed that "slightly under one in three" had a radio capable of receiving shortwave broadcasts: today it would be far far fewer than that (at least some shortwave coverage was a standard feature of many home radios - certainly the quality ones - sold in the 1930s & up to the beginning of the war). And I would be surprised if as many as 1% of the total population are daily shortwave listeners today: there would be more in actual numbers than there were in 1942, but only because of the larger population.

*Parallels between Haw-Haw & Churchill:
both had an American parent,
both were masters of the English language.
Reference: C. J. Rollo's Radio Goes to War (New York, 1942)

-via FBIS
edited by
Robert Horvitz

S A T E L·L I T E S (TASS, 18 June) Luxembourg will use an American communications satellite for direct television broadcasting purposes, and Izvestiya's correspondent in Paris Yuriy Kovalenko said in his paper today that the news has been described as "a stab in the back" in France.

The agreement to use the American satellite cancels an earlier reached accord that Luxembourg [would] employ the French satellite TDF-1... Luxembourg's backpedalling first of all has put a question over the entire TDF-1 program since two of its three channels were intended to service the Grand Duchy. But the main danger lies in the fact, the Izvestiya correspondent said, that the 16-channel American satellite will give the US a possibility of flooding Western Europe with American television fare, including commercials...

The Paris-based press warned that Europe and America are standing on the threshold of a veritable "satellite war" which may have far-reaching effects, Yuriy Kovalenko said. (Worldwide Report: Telecommunications Policy, Research & Development, TTP-84-019)

(Valerie Lecasble, Les Echos, Paris, 28 May) The American-Luxembourg TV Satellite Agreement Is a Threat to Europe. You cannot make head or tails of it. Nearly all of France thought that the Luxembourgers' negotiations with the Americans on a national satellite project were just a way of exerting pressure to obtain - among other things - lower prices for the use of the French-German TDF-1 satellite... but late last week Mr Pierre Werner, head of the Luxembourg government, did indeed authorize the Coronet Company to operate its TV satellite.

This company, which is now being created, will receive the state franchise to use the direct TV frequency of the Luxembourg satellite company formed by the Luxembourg Savings Bank, the National Credit and Investment Bank, a pension fund and, of course, Clay Whitehead, the American promoter of the project. The US-made satellite offered by Mr Whitehead is more modern and lighter than the heavy TDF-1 satellite...

The announcement...came as a bombshell in the European audiovisual world. For France, it is a slap in the face. Andre Rousselet, president of Havas and a major CLT shareholder, went so far as to hint that CLT [Compaigne Luxembourgeoise de Telediffusion] could be reorganized as a company operating under French law...

If the Coronet project - and all the powerful financial interests that are backing it - is indeed brought to completion, Europe as a whole will be invaded by American programs. And it is well known that for the past 6 months Clay Whitehead has gone to great lengths to get a frequency in the European audiovisual space. Luxembourg was an ideal target because, alone, it could not develop its satellite. But it could just as well have been Monaco.

For the Europeans, this is a real threat. So much so that, in a communique published on 18 May, Eutelsat (European organization for the operation of communication satellites) warned against the Luxembourg project, as "it could not fail to do a lot of harm". But, for the Luxembourg government, the battle is not yet over. Indeed, it must still obtain the authorization of the International Telecommunication Union, an organization in which European Post and Telecommunications administrations are extremely influential... And there is a considerable discrepancy between the position of the CLT and that of the government, which is now demonstrating its independence from the (mostly French) shareholders.

All the same, the result may well be a general outcry in Europe... (TTP-84-019)

(Luxemberger Wort, 28 April & 2 May) Yesterday, Friday, the Presidency of the Government published a 15-page memorandum giving answers to...important questions on the subject of the satellite program called "GDL". In view of the vital significance of this project for our country's future, we here publish the full text of the very interesting document. [In RIB, just excerpts]

Who is the promoter of the GDL satellites system?

The GDL satellites system project was developed by Dr Clay Whitehead of Los Angeles... Mr [sic] Whitehead was special assistant to the President of the United States, specifically responsible for the Atomic Energy Commission and NASA. In 1970 he was appointed director of the US Office of Telecommunications Policy... In 1974, Mr Whitehead was assigned by Vice President Ford to organize his accession to the presidency following Richard Nixon's resignation... From 1979 to 1983 Mr Whitehead was general manager of Hughes Communications Inc... Under the leadership of Mr Whitehead, Hughes Communications designed, financed and produced the Galaxy and Leasat satellite communications systems and marketed their capacity. The Galaxy satellite was the first American project developed specifically for television broadcasting... For the present, Dr Whitehead is general manager of National Exchange Inc and Coronet Research Inc, the latter company having been established by him specifically to develop the Luxembourg Coronet/GDL project...

What economic effects can the country expect from project Coronet?

Coronet plans to invest in Luxembourg more than 1.2 billion Luxembourg francs for construction and equipment of a ground station composed of two parts: a tracking, telemetry and command station to control the satellite, and a communications connection station for transmission of television programs. After the project gets underway, the Coronet project will create between 50 and

100 permanent jobs. Preparation and completion of programs, along with related services, should also create several hundred additional jobs in Luxembourg... The need to supply millions of European homes with new receiving equipment opens new trade and industrial prospects in Europe from which Luxembourg will try to gain maximum benefit. The government is in contact with industrial groups familiar with the technical characteristics of the GDL project with the idea of establishing a unit in Luxembourg for assembly or production of parabolic antennas or other receiving equipment... In the public financing area, activities based on concessions for...orbital locations and frequencies that will be acquired by Luxembourg are likely to become a very significant income source...

Does not the Coronet project endanger CLT jobs?

...In order to protect CLT's interests, the government has requested that the promoter not plan any commercial program aimed specifically at the French public (other than the CLT program) and it is in a position to impose this restriction because all the users must be approved by the government... In addition to the care in keeping CLT constantly informed [about the government's negotiations with Coronet]...the government has had included in the agreements to be signed by Coronet a provision requiring the latter to reserve three transponders for CLT. Moreover, ...the project promoter...has invited CLT to participate as a shareholder in Coronet, an offer that still stands, and he offered to CLT leasing of up to 5 transponders on the first satellite, independent of the outcome of the CLT negotiations with France on the TDF satellite... Such an outcome would not in any way conflict with reaching of agreements on simultaneous use of the TDF satellite. [Au contraire: according to Lecasble's article, in a passage not quoted above, the French had made giving up the Coronet project "an essential clause" in their pending agreement with Luxembourg--RH]

Why is the government simultaneously promoting two purportedly competitive projects? Is it a matter of ultimately keeping only the [better] of the two?

Luxembourg has a long tradition in radio and television broadcasting dating back to the beginning of the 1930s. The desire to strengthen for the decades to come our country's European vocation in this field, the certainty that the CLT will not be able without considerable investment to retain its present position in Europe in face of the offensive of the new media, and the need to strengthen and diversify the Luxembourg national economy to assure full employment: these are some reasons that early on led the government to encourage CLT to take advantage of the new technologies of communications by satellite.

...CLT has not carried out its Luxsat project, underway for a number of years. The concern to make up for this lack of decision by CLT was at the basis of the GDL project. Since 1983, it has been CLT's approach to give up the idea of a Luxembourg satellite and to use the French TDF satellite for broadcasting its programs as well as the frequencies allocated to France... The GDL project is for the present the Grand Duchy's only opportunity to acquire a Luxembourg satellite. It should also be noted that...[the GDL and TDF satellites] are based on different technologies, use different frequency bands, and are subject to different international regulation in regard to coordination procedure, transmission capacity (number of programs), geographical coverage, broadcast power, and necessary ground receiving equipment.

The GDL project was certainly not conceived as a means of pressure in the negotiations with France, which deal basically with exclusive rights regarding television programs with commercial advertising...

What are the technical characteristics that distinguish the Luxsat, TDF and GDL satellites?

...High-power satellites, also known as DBS/direct broadcasting satellites, use frequencies that the World Administrative Radio Conference...held in 1977...specifically reserved for the Broadcasting Satellite Service (BSS). In these frequency bands, each European country has been assigned five different channels. The broadcasting power, broadcast area, and the other technical characteristics were decided on in 1977 on the basis of the technological situation in 1975. Neither in Europe nor the United States does there currently exist an operational satellite of this type... The Luxembourg Luxsat satellite was designed to have five programs. The TDF satellites under construction, TDF (France) and TV-Sat (FRG), are designed for a maximum of three programs. Since the costs of production and launching of the satellite must be spread among a limited number of channels, the costs per program are high, Recently, direct broadcasting satellites have been criticized...for being uneconomical and technically outdated...

Telecommunications satellites or low-power satellites, which use the frequency bands of the Fixed Satellite Service (FSS),...can also be used to transmit television programs to the public through common antennas of cable networks. This approach has been used in the United States for a number of years, and was introduced also in Europe last year. A few weeks ago the number of programs broadcast by satellite increased from two to five: "Sky Channel," produced in London by Satellite Television, a company controlled by Rupert Murdoch, must now compete with TVS, co-produced by the three French television networks and the French language networks of Belgium and Switzerland; the German PKS programs of the Programmgesellschaft fur Kabelund Satellitenrund-

funk, and ZDF 2; as well as in the United Kingdom with the program TEN/The Entertainment Network. For telecommunications satellites the cost of a transponder is relatively low, whereas reception of the signals requires rather expensive equipment. These satellites thus remain subsidiary within the efforts to extend cable use...

The Luxembourg satellite to be used by the Coronet company will use the frequencies of the Fixed Satellite Service to transmit medium-power signals. With 16 transponders, it will be able to reach individual receiving equipment little larger or more expensive than that for the Direct Broadcasting Satellite (DBS). It thus combines the advantages of the two [types just described] while avoiding their drawbacks...

Who will be the users of the GDL satellite? What television programs will this satellite broadcast?

In his exploratory contacts in various European countries, the promoter of the GDL project encountered...a lively interest in use of the 16 active transponders of the space vehicle that will be able to transmit simultaneously, over the major part of West Europe, programs in several languages for cable networks, common antennas, and individual antennas. The Coronet company will not itself produce television programs, but will limit itself to making the transponders of the Luxembourg satellite available to interested program producers. Thus far, no channel has been allocated or definitely promised to an interested company, but the contract terms require the company to offer CLT at least three channels. Several groups that are ready to invest in the Coronet company have also already indicated their interest in use of one or several of the satellite's transponders.

Under the contract terms, the decisions on selection of users will require formal approval by the government. This will enable the government to check on the destination and character of the programs... It is planned to transmit both programs financed by advertising revenue and programs without advertising financed by viewer contributions in the form of subscriptions or "pay-TV", "pay-per-view". Some programs will be of the traditional variety type, while others will have a more specialized nature (e.g. sports channel, movie channel, news channel, classical music channel, youth music channel, etc.). It is technically possible to broadcast the sound of each of these programs in several languages simultaneously, with the receiving equipment enabling selection of the desired version...

The programs transmitted by the GDL satellite must conform to Luxembourg laws and to existing international conventions, abstain from racist or antireligious propaganda, respect public intellectual and moral sensibilities, apply in news handling a spirit of impartiality and objectivity, etc. In respect to advertising, the program producers will have to implement a code of good conduct based on the recommendations of the Council of Europe.

Who will be the owners of the companies assigned to operate the GDL satellite? Are we not turning over our future to foreign capitalists?

The government has asked the promoter in charge of developing the GDL satellites system to establish in order to operate it companies of Luxembourg registry with majority holding by Luxembourg and European interests... A limited portion of the shares will be open to subscription by non-European companies. However, American companies whose activities are concentrated in space technology or the telecommunications field will not be admitted. [TASS said that Time-Life and Salomon Brothers bank are potential investors--RH] ...The various investors mentioned will together hold a majority of the Coronet operation company, but will not control the management of the company. This role will fall to a control group, including as majority partner Luxembourg public institutions, and as minority partner the promoter, since the government desires to retain Dr Whitehead's cooperation and experience for the long term, while on his part he is committed not to develop a competing project in Europe. The control group will be the sole proprietor of the Societe Luxembourgeoise des Satellites, which is to be the government concessionary... This legal arrangement, for which the final details are still being worked out, should enable our country to exercise an influence in the commercial and management decisions greater than the extent of Luxembourg participation in the risk capital. Also, the government will obviously have a kind of review right, with various decisions requiring its agreement...

As of the time the GDL satellite goes into operation, the public treasury will receive a concession fee of 2.5% of the Coronet turnover. A basic fee, also 2.5% of the turnover, will be due beginning with the 61st month of operation, while an additional fee varying between 5 and 20 percent, will be due on the taxable income. Considering these fees, taxes and duties, the Coronet company would become during the 1990's one of the largest taxpayers in the country...

What public will the GDL satellite be able to reach? Do foreign governments have to approve its reception?

It will be possible to receive the programs...through cable networks, common antennas and individual antennas throughout Western Europe. Individual reception is technically possible for more than 200 million Europeans. Formally, the Luxembourg satellite is a satellite that uses the frequencies of the Fixed Satellite Service. Reception of its signals and installation of

the receiving equipment will require in most, if not all, countries specific approval by the relevant authority, normally the P & T administration. At this time, no European country has yet authorized reception of television programs by satellite; however, in the few months since the appearance of the first programs about 10 countries have already agreed to one or several of these programs being received on their territory and retransmitted by cable.

The service area, that is, the area for which Luxembourg can officially, on the international level, claim a formal right against interference, is limited to the area of the Grand Duchy. This is true not only for the GDL satellites but also for any satellite (Luxsat) operating on the frequencies of the Broadcasting Satellite Service, as well as for use of the ground wavelengths of our radio and television programs. Legal protection of our frequencies on the international level is a tenuous matter...

Will not the Coronet project serve as the Trojan Horse for American interests in Europe? Why does the government refer to it as a European project?

It is wrong to present the GDL project as an American initiative to break into the European market. In fact, the Luxembourg Government is the initiator of the project, advised by an American expert... Although it is desirable, for the effective operation and development of the project, to ensure the long-term personal participation of Dr Whitehead, the government has made sure to exclude any major participation by non-European groups... Also, the government does not plan to approve allocation of transponders to American program producer companies... As for the technology and the equipment...obviously a substantial part of the components will be American. This is not the doing of either the promoter or Luxembourg. The fact is that European technology in medium-power satellites is currently significantly behind that of American industry... (TTP-84-016)

(Heinz Bluethmann, Die Zeit, Hamburg, 4 May) Five years ago Germany led the world with its engineering wizardry - jubilation abounded. There was the promise of a glittering industrial export business in the amount of several billion marks... Such fabulous opportunities were promised by a revolutionary TV satellite whose signals could be received directly in any home with a small parabolic antenna... The Ministry of Research and Technology in Bonn, which sponsored the TV-Sat with 250 million marks, slipped into the language of international aviation when it proudly reported this great accomplishment in English, "We are ahead of the Americans."

...In order to maintain this advantage, the launch of the first prototype TV-Sat 1 was planned for around the end of 1982 or beginning of 1983 from the Kourou launch site in French Guyana. Based on close cooperation between the Germans and the French, a twin satellite of identical design for France would follow shortly thereafter [i.e., TDF-1].

Today, 5 years after its optimistic entry into a new television age, the highly touted German giant satellite...is still on the ground and not even completely built... worst of all, this high-tech product has become a burden to the postal service - they do not want it any more.

...The engineers from MMB [Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm], AEG-Telefunken and the nationalized French firms Aerospatiale and Thomson-CSF, who all worked together on TV-Sat, soon decided that the original deadlines were too ambitious and could not be met... The conversion of this once purely German project into a cooperative effort with the French, agreed upon in April 1980, likewise caused delays. Choosing his words carefully, [project manager] Schneider indicated that this development caused the project to proceed "no faster". In the technical journal Funkschau, Prof Karl Tetzner, an expert on the subject, said more concretely that the main reason for the delay was "deadline problems...by Thomson-CSF" in supplying the major components for the satellite transmitter...

In the meantime, the competition has not been sleeping... The Germans have already missed the chance to place the first direct broadcasting satellite for TV in space, because at the beginning of this year the Japanese unexpectedly beat them to it. On 23 January, from their Tanegashima Space Center, they placed a television transmitter into a geostationary orbit at 36,000 km which can do precisely what the German designers of TV-Sat had in mind... The Japanese Yuri-2a satellite broadcasts at only 100 watts. Schneider: "That is adequate for clear reception with a 90-cm dish only if no stronger neighboring satellite causes interference". The German TV-Sat is designed for twice the power... Japan has no bordering nations which could interfere with transmissions, and for its own purposes can make do with relatively low power. Export opportunities, however, are few. Schneider: "In Europe, where there are many small nations, and even in the United States, where more intense competition requires it, the demand is for higher power"...

In a commercial sense, however, the Japanese will have an advantage in the coming billion-dollar business in private receiving equipment. A dozen Japanese concerns, particularly in the field of entertainment electronics, are already constructing facilities for the new parabolic antennas and the necessary accessories for bringing the satellite transmissions to the commercially-available TV screen... This is dangerous for competing industries in Europe and the United States for this reason - early on the Japanese will have a high production capacity and with

cheap prices will be able to flood all the markets which direct broadcasting satellites will subsequently open up in the New World and Old World alike.

It is precisely this expected development, curiously enough, which the French postal authorities are now using as an argument against the development of the direct broadcasting satellite together with Germany. The word in Paris is that this project is only lending support to Japanese exports to France. The real reason for rejection of European high technology, however, is something else entirely: it is the fear of the politicians of too much freedom...

Only when a nation is interconnected by cable can undesirable programming from outside the country be prevented from airing. Otherwise, said the British magazine Economist, "governments would lose control over what their citizens see." Even German Postal Minister Christian Schwarz-Schilling is opting for outdated copper cable, at 1 billion marks annually, even though the TV-Sat could do the same thing faster and more cheaply - namely, bring additional TV programming into people's homes.

To promote both the cable system and TV-Sat at the same time makes no sense. It is no wonder that Schwarz-Schilling will not release another pfennig for the showpiece of the German aerospace industry. The once celebrated star, the German TV-Sat, is as good as finished as far as the postal service is concerned. In a long, recently published comprehensive article on "Developments in Telecommunications" by Federal Postal Secretary Winfried Florian, TV-Sat was not even mentioned. (TTP-84-020)

(Les Echos, 7 June) We have learned from an authorized source that the French government, determined to successfully complete the direct television satellite project TDF-1, will establish a "French satellite company" which will be "the agency responsible for negotiating with all public and private partners about the four [sic] channels of this satellite." This follows the 25 May announcement of Luxembourg's engagement in the GDL satellite project along with the United States, while the Grand Duchy was negotiating for several months with Paris for participation in TDF-1. A race thus began, and Georges Filloud acknowledges that the winner will have a great advantage: "TDF-1's launching will take place in November 1985, and the satellite will be operational during the first quarter of 1986." This would allow French microelectronics to gain several months over its Luxembourg competitor, whose launching is planned for August 1986, according to the secretary of state. However, Mr Filloud did point out that France "would still like to have an agreement with Luxembourg... We are saying to Luxembourg: if you want to have an understanding with us, drop the operations which place in competition the two French-speaking and German-speaking channels of TDF-1 financed by advertising"... (TTP-84-020)

THIS ISSUE IS UP-TO-DATE when published in late November, even though it is called "October". This should be obvious to anyone reading the content, but we occasionally receive complaints from people who can't see beyond the cover date, which is currently running behind the publication date. If, in late November or December, you are extremely bothered by this being called the "October" issue, you have our permission to mark out "October" on the cover and on each page, and replace it with "December" or whatever other month strikes your fancy. Try not to lose sight of the fact that RIB's turnaround time is far more swift than 'slick' magazines published monthly. If you are receiving this issue after initial publication, as a sample, it is not as old as you may first think. Likewise, new subscribers may start off with this issue and/or the previous one. Even though some content is dated and expires in a month, we do not consider that the entire magazine suddenly becomes worthless!

GLENN HAUSER SEEKS FEMALE COMPANION As a shortwave publication, RIB doesn't have its fair share of female readers, but I've decided to mention this here, just in case. Not having to explain or convince why SW is worthwhile would be a nice first step, but I am looking for someone who shares other interests which are just as, or even more important--such as travel, everything from twilight strolls to biking to driving or training through South America; dining out and in; the arts, especially witnessing concerts of classical music, dance, theatre, cinema; the person I am looking for should be politically liberal, humanistic, intelligent and well-educated. Please, no smokers, heavy drinkers, born-agains, sports fanatics. Should be 25-35 with no small children, with a passion in life, not necessarily wrapped up in a career, but financially independent. Already resident in South Florida would be great, or willing to relocate here; however, I would be willing to relocate in a year or two but only to TX, NM, CO, AZ, CA, OR, WA, HI, PR or VI. I'm a lifelong bachelor, but at 39 have had enough of being alone. Am 5'9" tall, 200 lb, dark blond, bluish eyes, glasses; beard optional. Not too particular about your statistics, but admit to a desire for beauty and sensuality in a companion. I've been told my 'image' in print is misleading if that means combative and argumentative. The right woman, breaking thru my threshhold, will find a sensitive, romantic, funny, devoted friend, who revels in her presence, yet is basically shy, will still need some time alone and understanding of that need, which will be reciprocated. Am I asking too much? I am willing to compromise on any point except the four 'vices' mentioned above, to which I should have added 'no drugs'. I hope to be hearing from someone who finds this notice, and me, appealing. Contact me at the RIB address or phone number.

D I A L : Domestic Information and Associated Listening

Kraig W. Krist, 6200 Wilson Blvd., Apt 1019, Falls Church, VA 22044

WXYZ Changes to WXYT(John H. Demmitt, Bellefonte, PA) On October 9, 1984 WXYZ(1270 kHz, Detroit, MI) began using the new call of WXYT, the day was filled with celebration and special announcements explaining the callsign. Every listener who called the station that evening received a WXY"T" shirt.

WCTN(950) I,(KWK) heard WCTN announce the creation of a WCTN Listeners Club. Free membership includes a quarterly newsletter, prizes, and a membership card. The announcer said to call 673-8820 and what sounded like "in New Jersey call 778-8000". Fading and QRM made me unsure about the second phone number. The domestic log I have indicates that WCTN is in Cabin John, Maryland. This is a local call from where I live, so I called. The operator came on and said, "The number 673-8820 is not in use for area code 301.". As I said, Cabin John is in Maryland and area code 301 would be correct. Any subscRIBers have information on WCTN and/or the Listeners Club?

Graveyard Power Limits(Greg Monti, Arlington, VA) FCC has reached tentative agreement with Mexico to allow U.S. and Mexican Class IV AM's to operate with 1000 watts at night. The current limit is 250 watts. If everything can be finished, the date on which Class IV's will be authorized for 1000 night will be December 15, 1984.

Multiple Ownership Rules(Greg Monti, Arlington, VA) The first broadcast group owner to take advantage of the FCC's new rule allowing each entity to own up to 12 AM stations(the old limit was 7) is Universal Broadcasting which, subject to approvals, will make WATI(810) Indianapolis, Indiana its eighth AM station.

Networks: CBS Radio(Greg Monti, Arlington, VA) will premiere two new series in 1985: "Entertainment Coast to Coast" weekly 60-minute music and entertainment magazine show and "The Spirit of Summer" 21-hour, 15-week summer special featuring hits of past summers.

Items from the Washington Post 'Radio' column by Jacqueline Trescott and Jeffrey Yorke.

If anyone has heard the ABC Talk Radio and would like to phone, the number is 800 423-TALK.

Money Matters: The Board of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting decided to postpone until its November meeting a decision on the distribution of $950,000 in its national programming production fund. In the past the allocation had gone directly to National Public Radio, according to CPB, but now some member stations are competing for the funds. CPB management wanted to take a closer look because it felt that none of the proposals for spending the money by NPR or the stations fulfilled, according to a CPB spokesman "the CPB need to meet the needs of independent producers and specialized audiences...". NPR, which is still recovering from a $7 million deficit last year, has set its operating budget at $21.9 million for fiscal 1985. Its 300 member stations are paying $1.5 million to help NPR make its 1985 loan repayment to CPB.

Anniversary: The first decade of Associated Press' Worldwide Radio Network, AP Network News, was celebrated October 1, 1984. In 10 years the network has grown from 200 affiliates to 1,100. During the recent historic U.S.-Canadian space shuttle voyage, AP Network had its own first, joining Broadcast News Limited of Canada during coverage of the eight-day mission.

WNYC vs. WCCO Clear Channel Case(Greg Monti, Arlington, VA via Broadcasting)In an apparent one-time reversal of the clear channel breakdown policy, a US Court of Appeals has upheld an FCC decision favoring WCCO(830) Minneapolis, MN over WNYC(830) New York, NY. WNYC was originally a limited-timer on WCCO's clear channel, operating from New York sunrise to Minneapolis sunset. In 1943, WNYC was granted special temporary authority to operate from 0600 local time until 2200 EST. WNYC was able to use its (virtually nondirectional) daytime pattern at night. The thought at the time was that WNYC could provide additional war-effort-related services in the evening. In 1954, long after the second World War had ended, WNYC applied to make its temporary authorization permanent and WCCO objected. The case has been pending ever since, complete with numerous delays and postponements. Things looked sunny for WNYC in the 1960's when the FCC encouraged it to apply for permanent fulltime authority using a different transmitter site and directional pattern. In 1977 WNYC was tentatively granted a construction permit for 50000/50000 watts fulltime with a substantially north-south directional pattern at night. In spite of the fact that WNYC's proposed 50000-watt night pattern would have protected WCCO better than the existing 1000-watt pattern, WCCO again demurred based on their feeling that their clear channel belonged only to them. The Appeals Court and the FCC both recognized that WNYC's evening programming (public affairs, children's programs, ethnic and classical music) is meritorious, but does not warrant a waiver of the clear channel technical rules. If WNYC does not appeal the decision, it will have to revert to being a limited-timer again within 90 days. If WNYC exhausts the appeals process and loses it could only stay on the extended hours for another 6 to 12 months. If it wins, it could remain on its special hours indefinitely. It remains to be seen whether WNYC will appeal. Greg goes on to add: Humorous sidelight for DXers: One of the states where WCCO claimed that it was getting hit by interference by WNYC is (get this) Mississippi! Somehow I

think there's poetic justice for WCCO for having made such an outlandish claim: it's now getting hit in the southeast with Belize right on 830.

The Australian Department of Communications (Greg Monti, Arlington, VA) announced in early October that it had chosen the Motorola AM Stereo system as that nation's AM stereo standard. Reason for choice: Australians see the Motorola system as the likely winner of system competition Stateside.

Networks: ABC Talkradio (Greg Monti, Arlington, VA) is attempting to cut back on costs by scaling back some programming and moving as much program origination as possible to New York to save transmission costs from the west coast. Mutual will feature a 3-hour "Paul McCartney: The Beatles and Beyond" on Thanksgiving weekend. Mutual's "America in the Morning" 25-minute news magazine began feeding at 0505 ET on September 17th. Jim Bohannon hosts. It replaces what used to be the last half hour of "Larry King".

Public Broadcasters (John H. Demmitt, Bellefonte, Pa via U.S. News & World Report July 16, 1984) can't be refused government grants because they express their views on public issues, the Supreme Court says in disallowing a section of the Public Broadcasting Act that denied government funds to educational stations that ran editorials. The Court decides the ban violates the First Amendment and far exceeds what is necessary to protect against the risk of government interference in public broadcasting.

CRTC gives Windsor FM special deal (John H. Demmitt, Bellefonte, Pa via The Globe and Mail) Two FM stations in Windsor, Ont., accustomed to losing Canadian audiences to less-regulated U.S. radio, were told yesterday by the Canadian Radio-Television and Telecommunications Commission they will get a special break to help them compete. After they complained for years they were overregulated, Windsor broadcasters CJOM-FM and CFXX-FM are being allowed to revise many programming plans to compete better. The commission says it will not approve anything that is not "a distinctive Canadian service" or does not meet the needs of the Windsor area, but it has given the stations much greater flexibility. Among other things, the stations may be able to play more hit records, more often, and may even be able to play less Canadian content. The only things they cannot challenge are regulations that say FM stations must play at least 20 per cent programs other than music and no more than 10 minutes of commercials each hour. "It's a great move," said George Ferguson, station manager at CJOM-FM Windsor. "Unfortunately, it took us six years to get the message through." More than 40 U.S. AM and FM stations-largely free of content rules-are readily available to Windsor listeners.

I've (KWK) compiled a listing of stations featuring "Oldies" programs. I'll present it next month. 73's

ABC TALKRADIO/RAY BRIEM SHOW

-DX SPECIAL- SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1984--0806 utc

DXing goes nationwide! Join Ray and his in-studio guests, Dr Richard Wood and Stewart MacKenzie as we divulge the various workings of our strange and wondrous hobby! We want you to call in and participate--dial (800) 423-8255, or in California (800) 262-8255. We will also feature live "phoners" with Arthur Cushen in Invercargill, New Zealand; and with Glenn Hauser (of WRNO) from Fort Lauderdale! This segment of the show should last at least two hours; the more calls we receive, the longer the segment will continue--so dust off your telephones, and let us hear from you DXers!!! As the show's producer, I welcome any literature or suggestions, etc., which may make positive contributions to the program. Please send to: Greg Hardison, C/O KABC, 3321 S Lacienega Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90016. Where to tune in, starting at 0806 UTC/0306 EST; * = broadcast only until 0500 EST; # = tape delay; check for times.

KABC	LOS ANGELES, CA	790kHz	WQBK	ALBANY,NY	1300kHz
KGNR	SACRAMENTO, CA	1320kHz	WSLI	JACKSON, MISS.	930kHz
KLCL	LAKE CHARLES, LA	1470kHz	WTKN	PITTSBURGH, PA	970kHz
KLIQ	PORTLAND, OR	1290kHz	WTTP	NATICK, MA	1060kHz
KMUS	MUSKOGEE, OK	1380kHz	WVNF	ALPHARETTA, GA	1400kHz
KOH	RENO, NV	630kHz	#KGU	HONOLULU, HI	760kHz
*KPRC	HOUSTON, TX	950kHz	#KRIG	ODESSA, TX	950kHz
KPSI	PALM SPRINGS, CA	1450kHz	#KURV	EDINBURG, TX	710kHz
KTMS	SANTA BARBARA. CA	1250kHz	WEAN	PROVIDENCE, RI	790kHz
KUHL	SANTA MARIA, CA	1440kHz	WERC	BIRMINGHAM, AL	960kHz
KXOK	ST. LOUIS, MO	630kHz	WGL	FT. WAYNE, IN	1250kHz
*KZIA-FM	ALBUQUERQUE, NM	101.7MHZ	WHBQ	MEMPHIS, TN	560kHz
KZJO	SALT LAKE CITY, UT	630kHz	WIIN	ATLANTIC CITY, NJ	1450kHz
WABC	NEW YORK, NY	770kHz	WKHM	JACKSON, MICHIGAN	970kHz
WBBF	ROCHESTER, NY	950kHz	WMER	PORTLAND, ME	1440kHz
*WBBW	YOUNGSTOWN, OH	1240kHz	WNIS	NORFOLK-PORTSMOUTH, VA	1350
WCBM	BALTIMORE, MD	680kHz	WOKV	JACKSONVILLE, FL	600kHz
WCVL	CRAWFORDSVILLE, IN	1550kHz	WPQZ	CLARKSBURG, WV	1400kHz

gh: As implied above, Briem will no longer be on net in 85.

R E Wood: Briem has been on at same timeslot for 20 years. He's an active SWL & Vladimir Pozner of R Moscow is regular guest. Following night plans are brewing for DXpedition to Mount Gleason. Info from Stew MacKenzie.

LISTENER INSIGHTS ON PROGRAMMING

A R G E N T I N A [further to Sept RIB, p 11] (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Argentina, Aug Latinoamérica DX) There are numerous programs of opinion and debate which can be heard on mediumwave in our country dealing with topics which only a few months ago would have been taboo; these programs are conducted by journalists of a variety of political tendencies. Perhaps the station best known for this type of program is LR3, Radio Belgrano, Buenos Aires, 6090 and 950 kHz, which even broadcasts a program opposing the regime currently ruling Paraguay, featuring exiles from parties other than the one in power, embellished with Guaraní folk music of a different style than the traditional one we are accustomed to hearing on Radio Nacional del Paraguay. The most remarkable thing about this unusual program is that it is broadcast only on mediumwave, Sats. 1100-1200; since if they wanted the Paraguayan people to hear a different drummer, it should be broadcast on the 49m shortwave transmitter Belgrano has, something which apparently is not happening. A program of reference [?] is MESA DE CREDOS, Sundays at 0030-0200 on which religious matters are dealt with in a fraternal Judeo-Christian debate, with listeners calling in their questions and opinions. SIN ANESTESIA is a news analysis program on current national events, Mon.-Fri. 1000-1200, conducted by the disputatious Eduardo Aliverti, who for example on July 13 surprised the audience by opening his program with the ID of Radio Sandino, Nicaragua, and several cuts from their programming and announcements, one of which was dedicated to Radio Belgrano, which Aliverti explained formed part of a program interchange which his program has undertaken with stations in other Latin American countries. Thus this program will be a great opportunity for those who collect IDs. MAÑANA, TARDE Y NOCHE, Sundays at 1200-0100, is another opinion show, currently broadcasting a series of investigations into the coups d'état in our country. [translated by gh]

A U S T R A L I A (Gerry Bishop, Clark AFB, Philippines) I hate to jump on bandwagons, but I've got a complaint about Radio Australia. It's not their programming, but their presence. RA seems to be everywhere on 31, 25 and 19m. I realise my location is a big factor here, but RA seems to use as many frequencies as Beijing. With Darwin soon to be (or is it already?) fully operational, RA could challenge R Moscow for Asian dominance. Even though I can only listen to either 15160 or 15165, for example, RA uses both at times. Really does a number on Denmark. By contrast, BBC/VOA are one or two per band, at best, despite local relays. C'mon, Melbourne. Take the money out of electric bills and put it into programming. And while I'm harping, dear RA, how 'bout a little maintenance around 1230-1300 on that 9710 transmitter, with two months' notice? I'd love to ID that het-maker on 9709½ [Mauritius]

A U S T R I A (via Kraig W Krist, VA) Sub-topics for ORF's REPORT FROM AUSTRIA, starting with the 1830 GMT broadcast, and repeated thru the next GMT day's 1500 outsending except for the Sunday variations: Sun LETTER FROM AUSTRIA, PROFILE OF AUSTRIA [usually musical], POSTBOX 700 [mailbag program, but that is NOT their current address!]. Mon SPORTS REVIEW. Tue AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS. Wed THE AUSTRIAN ECONOMY. Thu POP CORNER. Fri THE WEEK IN AUSTRIA, AUSTRIAN FOCUS. Sat TOURIST SCENE, FOOD & WINE. Additionally carved out of times other days in German, Sat 1805-1830, Sun 0305-0330 & 1205-1230, AUSTRIAN COFFEETABLE--a mostly musical entertainment. SUNDAY SPECIAL, consisting of LETTER FROM AUSTRIA, AUSTRIAN SHORTWAVE PANORAMA [in which gh sometimes participates], and MUSIC, replaces the non-special Sunday programs at 1030, 1230, 1330, 1500, Mon 0430. North American times and frequencies: 0130-0200 & 0330-0400 on 5945, 9770; 0430-0500 on 5945, 9635; 1230-1300 on 15320. Ever since 15320 started in September, Deutsche Welle has been interfering from before 1245.

B O L I V I A (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, LA-DX) Meanings of some indigenous names in radio stations: 4775 kHz, Radio Los Andes, Tarija--Andes, from Quechua extraxion, means metals. 5975, Radio Nacional, Cochabamba--derives from Quechua cocha, meaning flood, marsh, or humid ground; and bamba, deformation of pampa, which means plain; thus, Cochabamba means 'humid or fertile plain'.

B R A Z I L (via Oct DX Ontario) Rádio Nacional do Brasil's English schedule, 0200-0300 on 15290: Mon-Fri REPORTER BRASILEIRO-10 mins of Portuguese news; THE NEWS REPORT; MUSICAL; features alternating from week to week: Mon ECOLOGY or TOURISM. Tue TRADE & INDUSTRY or BRAZILIAN PERSONALITIES. Wed GEOGRAPHY OF BRASIL or GEOGRAPHY OF BRAZIL. Thu THE COUNTRY-SIDE OF BRAZIL or DAILY LIFE IN BRAZIL. Fri CULTURAL HAPPENINGS or BRAZILIAN FOLKLORE. MUSICAL. Sat THE NEWS REPORT, SPORTS IN BRAZIL, MUSICAL, HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK, MUSICAL. Sun CHATTING WITH OUR LISTENERS, SUNDAY SPECIAL [no details]. Days given are local in North America. The other English broadcast, per sked at 1750 on 15270 to Europe.

C A N A D A (Kraig W Krist, VA) Heard on RCI's SWL DIGEST Oct. 20 at 2130- as of Nov 4, the Sunday program THE HOUSE is no longer split in two--it's presented entirely at 0000 UTC Sunday. A new program on the African service, Wed at 1900 is COAST TO COAST, designed to "give listeners better insight into Canada", replacing MID-WEEK MAILBAG.

(John Norfolk, Oklahoma City OK) I have learned that a disc by THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FARCE, titled Air Farce Live! is now available in the US as an import, distributed by Pro Arte/Intersound. Two cuts from this album, along with a talk with one of the members of the group, were featured on a PRIME TIME CANADA segment late last year. It's on the CBC Records label, LM 482 for LP, or LMC 482 for cassette.

DEC. 9 | DEC. 10 | DEC. 11 | DEC. 12 | DEC. 13

LATIN AMERICA – AT WAR WITH THE PAST • THE 1984 MASSEY LECTURES BY CARLOS FUENTES

The present problems in Latin America arise from unresolved historical and cultural situations. The continuity of culture is at odds with political fragmentation and weak public institutions. Only Latin Americans can solve these conflicts; making them part of the East-West confrontation only makes them worse. The 1984 Massey Lectures will study the roots of Latin America's war with its past through the experiences of conquest, colonialism and independence, the relations of the United States with Mexico in revolution, and the present choice in Central America: escalating warfare or diplomatic negotiations within the Contadora framework. **CARLOS FUENTES** is a scholar-diplomat who is one of Latin America's most distinguished men of letters. Formerly Mexico's ambassador to France, he is now visiting professor of literature at Harvard.

DECEMBER

DEC. 16 | **DEC. 17** | **DEC. 18**

AT WORK IN THE FIELDS OF THE BOMB. A meditation on working and living with nuclear weapons.
Part 1: The H-Bomb Factories: where they are and what goes on inside them.
Part 2: At Close Quarters: building the bomb and living next door – workers and neighbors tell what it's like.
Part 3: Big Gods and Little People: clergymen, weapons designers, artists and children reflect on living in the fields of the bomb.

Photographer and Journalist Robert del Tredici

DEC. 19 BLACK WATER: A JOURNEY INTO FANTASTIC LITERATURE
Like "black water breaking into reality" (Wallace Stevens), the power of fantastic literature sweeps the unknown into our commonplace world. Fantastic tales are as old as fear and ghost stories as ancient as the first dead man. Across time and space, from the province of ghosts to the regions of dreams, memory, immortality, eternity… A journey through the impossible landscape of fantastic literature to unlock the doors to the attic of the mind…

DEC. 20 BEING BORN
Our understanding of the unborn and newly-born child is changing dramatically in the light of recent scientific discoveries. A growing number of clinical and experimental psychologists argue that the unborn child is a conscious entity, continually interacting with its environment. This has important implications for the way we think about childbearing, childbirth, and the relationship of the mother to the unborn child. We hear from a range of participants – anthropologists, psychologists, social workers, psychiatrists, midwives and obstetricians – recorded at the first International Congress on Pre and Peri-Natal Psychology in July of 1983.

DEC. 23 IDEAS LECTURES
Theologian **Hans Kung**, in a lecture recorded at Scarborough College in Toronto, talks about paradigm changes in theology and the church.

DEC. 24 IDEAS PRE-EMPTED FOR SEASONAL PROGRAMMING

DEC. 25 A CHRISTMAS CARROLL
A wonderland of characters lived inside the head of Charles Dodgson (better known as Lewis Carroll) whose own character was as complex as it was charming.

IDEAS host Lister Sinclair

DEC. 26

Alberto Manguel,
translator and anthologist

DEC. 27

1985

JAN. 2

DEC. 30 THE LEADING EDGE –
A NEW IDEAS FEATURE
A 20-year project to study each of the 959 cells in the roundworm C. elegans reveals a rule of organic architecture: Biology is fundamentally illogical.

DEC. 31 IDEAS PRE-EMPTED FOR SEASONAL PROGRAMMING

JAN. 1 THE PIED PIPER OF HAMELIN
What really happened on 26 June 1284, the day the Pied Piper strode into the bustling west Saxon town of Hamelin? **Bernard Queenan** of Concordia University unravels this 700 year old story…one of the great myths of all time.

JAN. 3

JANUARY

JAN. 6 THE CIRCLE OF KNOWLEDGE
Until recently, the most powerful tool for arranging all knowledge has been the encyclopedia ("circle of knowledge"). The French philosophers of the 18th century used their Encyclopédie to start a revolution. The Encyclopedia Britannica evolved as an agent of expanding empire – first British, then American. The New Canadian Encyclopedia will draw a circle around our national consciousness. Today there are more encyclopedias than ever, but as new knowledge systems encircle us it's difficult to find one that both informs and challenges. This three-part series charts the rise and fall of the encyclopedia.

William Barker, research editor
for THE SPENCER ENCYCLOPEDIA

JAN. 7 JOURNEY THROUGH THE VOLCANO: CENTRAL AMERICA IN TURMOIL
Central America is a land of disasters, natural and unnatural. Over the past five centuries seismic shocks have periodically reduced its cities to rubble. Almost with the same cyclical rhythm, the misery and rage of the peoples of this isthmus linking North and South have erupted in revolt. There is a tendency to view the contemporary conflict in Central America as a product of superpower rivalry. But the battle of ideologies is itself merely the result of a 500-year struggle for fundamental rights. That story illustrates how, in the present situation, the peoples of Central America have reached the limits of human endurance.
Part 1: Colonial legacies and the paradoxes of underdevelopment. Part 2: Competing myths and ideologies. Part 3: Nicaragua: The mouse that caught the cat. Part 4: Northern neighbors: Canada and the U.S. in Central America.

Journalists David Gollob and
Carmen Gonzalez-Ruiz

JAN. 8 FINDING OUT–
THE RISE OF CITIZEN SCIENCE
A new kind of science education is underway in Canada. Instead of textbooks and tests, there are networks and hearings. The final exam is often a trial. Citizens become experts in scientific matters of life and health when they are told: your newborn will never be normal; we're mining uranium right here; there's junk in your well-water; acid is killing the trees; home insulation is making you sick; more power lines are coming; the fish are inedible. The details change in the news but it's really just The Same Old Story. Participants share their common experiences to help those who may need to become "experts" tomorrow.

IDEAS producer Max Allen and
Mount Allison professor Donna Smythe

JAN. 9 KAZANTZAKIS
Nikos Kazantzakis (1883–1957) is the best-known contemporary Greek author. His books include Zorba the Greek and a modern sequel to Homer's Odyssey. His books were suppressed by the church, and his three Nobel nominations were sabotaged by the Greek government. In exile the spoken tongue of the Greek people became his homeland. Pacifist and revolutionary, poet and politician, Nikos Kazantzakis' life and work were deeply marked by his childhood during Crete's liberation war against Turkey. The struggle for freedom became, for him, the supreme human value. This series examines Nikos Kazantzakis as a man of action, man of ideas, and artist – his ultimate vocation.

Montreal writer and translator
Fred A. Reed

JAN. 10 ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE'S DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA: 150 YEARS LATER
A hundred and fifty years ago, a young Frenchman travelled throughout the United States to research prison reform on behalf of the government of France. The result of his work was Democracy in America, a book hailed by John Stuart Mill as "the first philosophical treatise ever written on democracy". Tocqueville felt that American culture was prone to a uniform mediocrity, and American politics, he warned, could become a "tyranny of the majority". This month of the U.S. presidential inauguration is an ideal time to test some of Tocqueville's historical hypotheses against modern reality. These programs retrace Tocqueville's journey to examine the state of democracy in America now.
Part 1: Democracy in American Politics. Part 2: Society and Democracy. Part 3: American Culture: The Democratic Middle. Part 4: Exporting Democracy from America.

Biographer Paul Kennedy

JAN. 13

JAN. 14

JAN. 15

JAN. 16

JAN. 17

JAN. 20

JAN. 21

JAN. 22

JAN. 23

JAN. 24

JAN. 27 SAVING CHINA
CANADIAN MISSIONARIES IN THE MIDDLE KINGDOM
Canadian missionaries in China were called many names: ambassadors of God, civilizers of the heathen, reformers, agents of cultural imperialism and Communist dupes. They were a powerful force in the building of modern China. Set against the backdrop of the Chinese Revolution, their story is one of men and women who arrived with faith and hope, and loved intrigue in high places and deep in the alleys. This series examines the Canadian missionary enterprise then and its continuing influence today.

Alvyn Austin, author of a forthcoming book on the China missionaries

JAN. 28

JAN. 29 A NEW FEATURE –
IDEAS IN THE NEWS
Behind the headlines are concepts and assumptions which this regular IDEAS feature – produced in conjunction with CBC Radio News – will analyze and explain.

JAN. 30 RADIATION AND REGULATION
The Atomic Energy Control Board wants to change the standards for occupational exposure to radiation throughout the nuclear industry. More protection or less? For whom?

JAN. 31

FEB. 3

FEB. 4 YALTA: HISTORY AS MYTH
Politicians warn us that the West is forgetting the lessons learned at Yalta and Munich. Yet the real significance of Yalta and Munich is either unknown or has been laid aside in the transformation of history into myth. Do these conferences contain lessons for us today? Or have they become ideological weapons in the armory of the New Cold War? On the 40th anniversary of Yalta, we'll see how history is rewritten in the service of the present.

Historian David Stafford

FEB. 5 THE ZERO HOUR: 1945/1985
"Die Stunde Null" – the Zero Hour – is a West German concept. It was to mark the start of a new kind of world. Hitler had been defeated, the guns of war silenced. What went wrong? We hear from people in West Germany and Canada who remember the post-war determination to make the world a peaceful place to live, and who now, 40 years later, see their dreams lie shattered.

Vancouver radio documentarist
Jurgen Hesse

FEB. 6 EYES IN THE SKY
Spy satellites can read newspapers from an orbit one hundred miles overhead. Civilian and military communication networks also depend on satellites. The race to develop weapons that can destroy these satellites makes international security more tenuous. Satellites give continuous assurance that the other side is playing by the rules; if ASAT weapons are deployed and blind these eyes in the sky, communication and control systems will be in jeopardy.

Science historian Jeffrey Crelinsten

FEB. 7 CHARACTERS IN A MINOR KEY
They are "The Other": the savage, the beast, the insane, estranged from civilization. Novelists confront the Other, and the Other speaks.

Jeanne Cannizzo
University of Western Ontario

FEB. 10

FEB. 11

FEB. 12

FEB. 13

FEB. 14 THE DARKENING MIRROR: REFLECTIONS ON THE BOMB & LANGUAGE
Can language ever frame the inconceivable? Can we really describe the obliteration of all subjects and objects, the End of Meaning?

Documentarist Tim Wilson

gh: Enough IDEAS here to keep your mind occupied the next few months, on CBC Radio (AM and in some locations FM mono) & audible a couple of states deep into the USA, Sun.-Thu. 9:05 pm local in most zone. Can't hear them? Blame RCI & the NS; transcripts available (after airing?) as explained previously.

gh: Radio Canada International may be in trouble--after all it's just a minor appendage of the CBC, which is facing a large cut in its budget. Thanks to Doug Copeland, Winnipeg for these clippings, at right from Oct. 27 Winnipeg Free Press; note only mention of RCI is in 3rd column, first paragraph.

But I've also heard about rumors rife but unconfirmed around CBC Toronto that RCI may simply have to go out of business. If separated from CBC it will at least have to fend for itself financially. Another story in Oct. 29 W.F.P. said details of the cuts would be in a Nov. 15 financial statement by Finance Minister Michael Wilson. It also refers to the 1983 Dye Report criticising CBC expenditures, i.a. that technicians did nothing an average of 10% of the time [not a bad record by US standards in my opinion, hi]. Note also the final paragraph at right about union contracts--remember the series of strikes a few years ago crippling RCI? We may be in for more of that in 1985. Meanwhile, RCI has announced plans to celebrate its 40th anniversary Feb. 25, 1985, with a special SWL DIGEST program Feb. 23-24, featuring RCI director Betty Zimmerman [if it still exists]. At presstime it's really too early to know whether anything drastic is really going to happen to RCI. Perhaps we can take some hope from the item at left from a Brandon Sun column by Richard Gwyn. At least the Prime Minister knows what shortwave broadcasting is all about, and might even listen to RCI as well. Let's hope it doesn't become necessary for SWLs around the world to flood his office with pleas to keep RCI in business, as has been the case with his New Zealand counterpart.

Meanwhile, the only other advance program detail we can give you about CBC Radio, is that BOOKTIME, Mon-Fri 10:17 pm local starts a new 10-part (2-week) reading Nov 26--"Running in the Family," read by the author, Michael Ondaatje.

C H I N A (gh) SubscRIBer Ron Ehrenberg tells us he is organizing a group trip to China & Hong Kong next April for 19 days, for the interest of professional broadcast engineers, and also serious DXers. Broadcasting stations in Beijing and Shanghai will be visited plus tourist spots. This

CBC president denies reports of $150-million cut in budget

OTTAWA (CP) — CBC president Pierre Juneau said yesterday that cuts are coming to the $896 million in federal funds the corporation receives but that the precise reduction won't be known until at least next month.

Juneau, after his meeting for more than an hour yesterday with Communications Minister Marcel Masse, denied reports that the budget of the public radio and television network will be cut by $150 million. He said Masse told him a statement next month on the economy by Finance Minister Michael Wilson will set the stage for budget restraints.

Canada Council fears cuts/21

"No figure was mentioned at all .... Everything depends on the overall economic policy which Mr. Wilson will announce," said Juneau, who insisted he did not discuss his future as CBC president with Masse in their first meeting.

But sources in the Communications Department and the Canadian Radio-television and Telecommunications Commission insisted yesterday that much has been decided already — the cuts will range between $138 million and $150 million and Juneau may not

NATION

preside for more than a few more months.

The sources confirmed a report yesterday that the department has told the CBC how severe the cuts will be — about 15 to 20 per cent of the federal funds. Also expected in coming weeks is a redefinition of the CBC's role and a review of Juneau's position.

Juneau, 62, has been president for two years. He is appointed by cabinet and serves on "good behavior," meaning he can't simply be fired. He would have to quit or be induced to leave.

But Juneau told reporters he isn't about to quit and Masse "certainly did not ask me for my resignation."

Many federal programs and institutions are facing cuts and Juneau said "it (would) be childish to think that the CBC will be the only exception."

Masse "is determined to ensure CBC will be treated equitably," the CBC chief said, but "he told me he had not made any decision."

A Communications Department official said in an interview that the CBC "represents the biggest target, the only big target" for cuts and such other cultural agencies as the Canada Council and the National Arts Centre will not be as severely affected.

The official, who asked not to be named, said the role of the CBC is being reviewed and that it may no longer offer some of the services it now provides. For instance, Radio Canada International may be separated from the corporation.

Juneau said yesterday the CBC will be "going slow" on many plans it has, including a $33-million proposal to help launch a youth-oriented channel and a scheme to use the parliamentary channel on weekends to broadcast National Film Board and other Canadian productions.

"It wouldn't be very wise to proceed full speed ahead on projects of that kind until we know better what the overall economic picture will be," he told reporters.

Hardest hit, however, may be regional and native programming efforts. The CBC may also have trouble reaching targets of 80-per-cent Canadian content within four years, as directed last year by the federal government.

The corporation has already identified about $50 million in possible cuts, but Juneau said neither he nor other CBC officials mentioned areas to cut in their meeting with Masse because "it would have been premature to start looking at precise measures."

It is unclear whether the fund cut of between 15 per cent and 20 per cent will mean a similar reduction in the corporation's work force of 12,000. Employees under outside contracts likely would be those who would feel the squeeze under a streamlined CBC.

CBC union contracts are scheduled for renewal in the coming year and the probable cuts point the way to tough negotiations for job security.

Before he arrives in the office at about 8:45 a.m., Mulroney will have read seven English and French-language newspapers. He'll catch three or four radio newscasts through each day, and two or three TV newscasts in the evening. Out of town, he commonly begins his day with CTV's Canada A.M. In the evenings back home, he flips through parts of six, day-old papers, from Halifax to Vancouver, that his staff send over to him. He's an addict of short-wave radio, and listens often to Voice of America, Britain's BBC and France's ORTF.

Mulroney isn't just admiring himself in the media mirror, although he can hardly be innocent of that motive. His real purpose in giving the media such conscientious and concentrated attention is far more purposeful.

is of course a commercial proposition, but no price is quoted; if interested, brace yourself, and don't delay in contacting Ron (who works at KHJ-TV besides being a "travel sales consultant, avid DXer and nice guy!") at (213) 656-3317, or A-Almanac Travel Services at (213) 656-2111; or write to Ron Ehrenberg, A-Almanac Travel Services, China Travel Dept. 8276 Santa Monica Blvd, Los Angeles, CA 90046.

Radio Beijing Features for December 1984

Sat 1 - CHINESE FOLK TALES--a new weekly program; CHINA SCRAPBOOK--another new weekly dealing with interesting topics from ancient and present-day China

Sun 2 - CHINA ANTHOLOGY--unusual exhibition on relics; LISTENERS' LETTERBOX--Dragon boat festival; computer training; info on Radio Beijing; languages the Chinese speak

Mon 3 - ECONOMIC HORIZONS--weekly program [replacing CHINESE COOKING] on economic joint ventures and other forms of cooperation with businesses in other countries

Wed 5 - MARTHA IN BEIJING [biweekly]--American expert at R Beijing talks about her experiences living in China

Thu 6 - CULTURE IN CHINA--Peking Opera "Return of the Phoenix"

Fri 7 - CULTURAL INTERCHANGE--new weekly program on China's cultural interflow with other countries

Sat 8 - MUSIC FROM CHINA--composer Shi Guangnan

Sun 9 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX- wildlife and forests in China; amateur radio in China

Thu 13 - CULTURE IN CHINA--contemporary Chinese painters series (3): Wu Zuoren

Fri 14 - PROFILE--Prof. Zhang Xuezu, President of the Xinjiang Agricultural Institute

Sun 16 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX--Tourist beaches; relations between TV and cinemas; courses for students between 12 and 15 years of age; CHINA ANTHOLOGY--Li Qingzhao, a 12th century poetess

Thu 20 - CHINA IN CONSTRUXION--An oil city built on the wilderness

Fri 21 - THE LAND & THE PEOPLE--"Sisters' Feast", a Miao festival

Sat 22 - MUSIC FROM CHINA--young singer Guan Guimin

Sun 23 - LISTENERS' LETTERBOX--pension and medical care for the aged; drinking, environmental & commercial water standards in China

Wed 26 - CHRISTMAS IN CHINA

Mon 31 - SPECIAL PROGRAM: Greetings, 1985

As noted above, there have been some changes in Radio Beijing's Regular Features. Here is the complete amended lineup: Sat PRESS CLIPPINGS, CHINESE FOLK TALES, CHINA SCRAPBOOK, MUSIC FROM CHINA. Sun CHINA ANTHOLOGY, MUSIC ALBUM, LISTENERS' LETTERBOX. Mon ACROSS THE LAND, ECONOMIC HORIZONS, LEARN TO SPEAK CHINESE. Tue TRAVEL TALK, GENERAL FEATURE, LISTENERS' LETTERBOX(rebroadcast). Wed THE THIRD WORLD, MARTHA IN BEIJING(biweekly), GENERAL FEATURE, LEARN TO SPEAK CHINESE (rebroadcast). Thu CHINA IN CONSTRUXION, CULTURE IN CHINA. Fri PROFILE, THE LAND & THE PEOPLE, CULTURAL INTERCHANGE, LISTENERS CALLING(every other week).

And almost all frequencies to North America have been changed, viz: To the East, 1100 on 9820, 1200 on 9820 & 6160, 0000 on 9880 11860, 0100 11860, 0200 9880. To the West, 0300 11970 11860 9860, 0400 on 11970 9860. Here in Florida, 9820 and 11860 seem to be best; 6160 not audible--yet?

C U B A (via Kraig W Krist, VA) Radio Habana Cuba English program schedule for November-March; no specific times are given, but it has been observed to repeat in sesquihour cycles, e.g. starting at 0100 and starting over at 0230, but somehow abridged for transmissions of other lengths. Mon-Sat the first 6 programs are the same: TODAY IN HISTORY, NEWSCAST, COMMENTARY ON INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, SPOTLIGHT ON LATIN AMERICA, TODAY IN SPORTS, FROM THE LAND OF MUSIC. The remaining 3 change: Mon PANORAMA, LATIN AMERICAN SONGS, THE WORLD OF STAMPS. Tue CUBA & THE WORLD, MUSICAL QSL, THE CUBAN STORY. Wed CUBAN PROFILE, LATIN AMERICAN SONGS, SOCIALISM: THE NEW WORLD. Thu POST OFFICE BOX 7026, MUSICAL QSL, MARXIST REVIEW. Fri CUBA & THE WORLD, LATIN AMERICAN SONGS, SOCIALISM: THE NEW WORLD. Sat CUBAN CULTURE, MUSICAL QSL, EYEWITNESS AFRICA. The seven Sunday programs: TODAY IN HISTORY, CUBAN PROFILE, THE CUBAN STORY, FROM THE LAND OF MUSIC, P O BOX 7026, LATIN AMERICAN SONGS, THE WORLD OF STAMPS.

RHC's official D84 English transmission schedule: 2010-2140 on 11850, 2050-2140 on 17750 15300, 0100-0600 11725, 0100-0450 6140, 0330-0600 6090, 0630-0800 9525. However, RHC is known for variations in frequency and one-time appearances on strange out-of-band channels; Rob Harrington points out that 6140 clashes with HCJB after 0200, and REE-Spain is also there. Jim Conrad found 17885 used instead of 11850, but we confirmed the latter in mid-November; he also heard the 2050 program on 9550.

As for its Spanish programs, RHC promotes only five of them in print: ACONTECER MUNDIAL--breve comentario sobre la actualidad internacional, Mon 2230, Tue 0045, Tue-Sat 0540, 1140, 2230, Wed-Sun 0045, Sun 1135. SOCIALISMO, EL MUNDO NUEVO--cómo se desarrolla el modo de vida socialista, Tue/Thu/Sat 0130 0415, 1135 1900. LA NUEVA TROVA--Silvio Rodríguez, Pablito Milanés y otros destacados trovadores dicen sus canciones, Mon-Sat 1335, Tue-Sun 0215. CUBA CAMPESINA--la música, vida y costumbres de los campesinos cubanos, Tue/Thu/Sat 1230, 2245, Wed/Fri/Sun 0345, Sun 1230 & Mon 0345. PANORAMA INFORMATIVO DE LAS SIETE--noticias, comentarios, entrevistas y otros programas de interés en 60 minutos, daily 0000--all times here UTC, converted from EST. RHC's Spanish frequencies: 0630-0730 9730, 0930-1045 9730, 1100-1645 17705 15230 9550, 1100-1820 11760, 1100-2040 17750 15300, 1800-2000 9590 9695 11710 & 11950, 2200-2450 11760 6060, 2200-0200 9550, 2200-0600 15230 9770, 2300-0600 11710, 0000-0245 11970, 0100-0300 6090, 0300-0600 9550 6060.

[non C U B A] (Fabio Borborini, Italy) Regarding George Zeller's observations about La Voz del CID--I don't know his working conditions or location, but I am ready to buy that Radio Camilo Cienfuegos, 10040 kHz is using 800 kW: on July 13, with Kenwood R-1000 and two longwires (114 meters and 100 feet) at a height of 10-12 feet and bearing E/SE on one and S/SW on the other, for over 90 minutes I was ready to believe they were broadcasting from the yard next door (QTH was Latina, about 40 miles south of Rome, and hours were 2315 GMT to past 0045 July 14). Honestly, CID was coming in at enough power to glue the S needle way past 9+40 dB--strange you may say but what made me jump on the chair was that with the RF attenuator inserted (3 steps 20/40/60 dB), the situation did not change. No sweat! Switched to second antenna--yes, there was a difference, I would say -20 dB, but I still had the 60 dB attenuator inserted!!--what's going on here?? No sweat--jumped out; it was pitch black but antennas were where they were placed; OK the meter went bananas so to speak, or not? Bandscan shows BBCWS/ R Kiev/Kol Israel/R Budapest/R Moscow/BRT/R Nederland/RSI/R Budapest/VOA where they belong but at normal power, S7 to S9 +20/+30, so meter was OK. Well what happened---I still do not know !! For sure I mean!!). Ideas: 1) Perfect propagation window and that QTH is an exact skip multiple; 2) CID using more than the 800 kW; 3) I thought I was in Latina but instead I was sitting on top of their antenna! Anyway, they sounded much much better than a local FM or AM station. In any case I have not QSLed CID yet; found addresses only now in August RIB, and can you or anybody help me in writing a letter to CID explaining to them that their signal was way in excess of 9+80 dB for the Kenwood S-meter with the worst-oriented antenna. Sorry, I do not have the face[?]!! (Oh, my mental conditions were not contaminated--by alcohol or smoke of any kind; sorry, I shortwave only!) gh: Only active frequencies now appear to be 11680, 10040, 7400, 7352½, 6300v, together making up almost 24h schedule, 2 at a time

(Miami Herald, Nov. 9) [Union Radio = WOCN - 1450 kHz]

Job recruiters attract a diverse group looking for common role on Radio Marti

By BARBARA GUTIERREZ
Herald Staff Writer

Norberta Marrero, a tomato picker from Southwest Dade, showed up at Little Havana's Union Radio wearing green work pants and a worried look.

"I'm a Mariel refugee, but I really want to work for Radio Marti," she asked. "Can I?"

Humberto Medrano, deputy director of Radio Marti, the station scheduled to beam news and entertainment to Cuba, assured Marrero that if she qualified, her immigration status was no impediment to the job.

A relieved Marrero joined 30 people who waited in the lobby at Union Radio to talk to Medrano and two other recruiters from Radio Marti.

Among those waiting were actors, secretaries, journalists and radio commentators, all of them hoping to play a role in bringing news of the outside world to the Cuban people.

"I have never worked as a broadcaster, but I think I could do a good job," said Jose Alberto Lopez, an office worker, who sat patiently awaiting his interview. "I think the Cuban people are awaiting Radio Marti and even though I am an anti-Communist I also think I could be objective in delivering the news."

The recruiters — Medrano; Bruce Boyd, Radio Marti personnel chief; and Jorge Riopedre, news director of the radio project — are touring Miami this week hoping to interview potential writers, technicians and broadcasters for the station, which will broadcast out of Washington.

The trio has already traveled to New York, Los Angeles and Puerto Rico in searching for personnel.

"We are still searching for qualified people and naturally Miami was the logical place to look for Hispanic personnel," said Medranó. "So far we are hopeful. We've seen some very good candidates."

Medrano said that although the majority of the applicants were Cuban and had very definite anti-Communist feelings, that was not a stumbling block to hiring.

"All these people will be directed from higher up and the news delivered will be exact and balanced," he said.

Radio Marti was scheduled to begin operation this fall. However, staffing and organizational delays have stymied the operation, now scheduled to start at the end of December, said Rogene Waite, public information specialist for VOA.

"I don't think anyone anticipated how long it would really take to get this thing off the ground," Waite said. She added that about 60 people had been hired to fill the estimated 180 positions for the station. Many of the applicants are awaiting security clearance, a federal requirement for all federal workers.

This was all good news to Cristina Fernandez, 21, a secretary who had not heard of Radio Marti, until Thursday morning.

"I heard it advertised in Union Radio and decided to give it a try," she said. "I came during Mariel and know what the young in Cuba need. Radio Marti should broadcast more accurate information about life in the United States."

Among those aspiring to a position was Cesar Carbo, 71, a well-known Cuban actor and radio commentator in pre-Castro Cuba, who wanted to apply as an announcer for the cultural programming side of the operations.

"A good way to reach the Cuban people is with the voices they know well," he said. "Mine is well-known."

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gh: For more on "Radio Marti begins gearing up," see page 78 of Oct. 8 Broadcasting magazine (via David Alpert) which reveals that Paul Drew, rather than a Cuban, is apparently going to head it.

C H I L E (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, Argentina, LA-DX) The name "Chile" as in Radio Nacional de Chile 15150/15140, dervies from Chilli, name given by the Aymará indians to the Aconcagua Valley, which means "place where the earth ends". But one translation of Quechua origin says "Chile" means cold. Both meanings reflect exactly two characteristics of Chilean territory. In the Araucan language it means "cold country". [gh: so can the Americanism "chilly" for "cold" derive from this too? And ironically, chile (also spelt chili) refers as well to hot (piquant) peppers....]

D O M I N I C A N R E P U B L I C (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA, Oct. 9) Jeff White and his Radio Clarín cohorts probably listened to gh's suggestion to broadcast Radio Earth at 1500 UTC, 11700 kHz,

as on WORLD OF RADIO Oct. 7. Outrageous! Who in the hell will listen to RE at that time of day? At least Europeans might have a shot but Americans are not even at their homes at that time. I hope RE is going to get their way with the anti-Castro people who occupy most of Clarín's broadcast time; preferably if 2300 or 0000 UTC will suit them, we will have a fair opportunity to hear the Earth without the worry of poor reception, and La Voz del CID will have all the transmitter hours it wants to use, so there will be much time for Cuban expatriates to hear what life should be like in their homeland. CID, give the Earth a fair shake and let them have an earlier transmission, especially in the evening!

gh: The 1500 repeat (sometimes, like Sat, a prepeat) worked beautifully here from the standpoint of propagation and reception. How dare you speak for all Americans? You are projecting your own habits and lack of flexibility on the rest of us. I, for one, am usually home around 1500, and if I'm not, it's no big deal to set up the timer and tape recorder to get Radio Earth. Under their circumstances if they can ordinarily use only one hour per day, they should make it an hour when propagation is optimum--their loyal audience will follow them as long as reception is possible, which it has not been for weeks, other than occasional anomalies, at 0300; and at this location, Clarín is usually gone by 2300, so a broadcast then or at 0000 would be no improvement. Make it either an all-darkness path on a lower frequency (of which Clarín is incapable) or an all-daylight path on a higher frequency--a transmission across the sunrise or sunset line on 11 MHz is asking for trouble. Once an earlier hour is attained, whatever it be, RE planned to repeat most of the October programming, so you may not have missed much; I have also noted that as if in response to our complaints, the group tour to Curaçao departure has been changed from Philadelphia to Miami. Unfortunately, I'm not at all sure I will be able to go; besides, RE never sent me the details requested. I do look forward to resuming my first-weekend-of-the-month DX news report on Radio Earth, when it again become audible. It seems that NDXE, a possible future home, will not be on the air before March. Meanwhile, RADIO MONITORS INTERNATIONAL published a carefully planned schedule for its "North American edition" via Radio Earth which may or may not come true: Nov 25 Radio Broadcasting in Jamaica; AWR Asia. Dec 2 Tristan da Cunha; Arabic music. Dec 9 Azad Kashmir -2; NHK DX program. Dec 16 Belgium -70 years; ARN stations. Dec 23 Christmas Island Radio; Christmas Around the World. Dec 30 Radio Nepal; AWR WDXN; this is UTC Sunday at 0330 (or whenever) on 11700.

E C U A D O R (Ernie Behr, Kenora, Ont) Since Clayton Howard left, DX PARTYLINE has become a total disaster; John Beck can't pronounce any Spanish words, and his "Station Profile" consists of reading the entire sked of SRI, DW, R.Norway, etc, which takes up to 15 minutes, 3 times a week. I actually fell asleep in my chair several times, but I'm sure I didn't miss much.

E Q U A T O R I A L G U I N E A (David Potter, DX South Florida) I had a most interesting phone call Oct. 22 from Gene Grassie, host of the Radio Africa program, as purportedly relayed via the "Servicio International," Bata. He acknowledged my report and said that he received many others for 15106 from the US, Africa and Europe. Grassie has a working knowledge of the hobby and is willing to QSL all reports on Radio Africa. The problem, according to him, is that not a single report he has received to date, indicates that his program is being carried at the contracted 2000 GMT time slot, or for that matter, at any other time. He is of the opinion that he is being ripped off, by the station. He says that he will try to monitor the station on his DX-300, and requests that others do the same. He was surprised to learn that they were on 15106 as opposed to 7998, and equally surprised to learn that 7998 was short-lived. He was mortified when I advised him of Radio Nacional's affinity for US currency in large denominations. He flatly states that he asks for no money on his program. Radio Africa is the name for his evangelical program "Restoring New Testament Christianity" [what other kind is there?] when aired via Bata. Addr: P O Box 146, Dexter, NM 88230.

F R A N C E (gh) PARIS CALLING AFRICA content for Nov-Mar: Mon REVIEW OF THE FRENCH WEEKLIES, SPORTS, Tue DEVELOPMENT MAGAZINE / TURNTABLE / TOP FRENCH POPS. Wed PRESS ON AFRICA / ARTS / SPORTS. Thu MADE IN FRANCE / LAND OF FRANCE. Fri DRUMBEAT / ANNIVERSARIES / LITERATURE / CINEMA. Sat [at last] SPOTLIGHT ON AFRICA / FOCUS ON FRANCE / EUROPE / GUEST / SCIENCE OR WOMEN'S MAGAZINE. Sun Yafi [sic--YOU ASKED FOR IT] / LATIN AMERICA MAGAZINE. It's at 1605-1655 on 17620 11705 15315 15435 17795 6175.

G E R M A N Y W E S T (Larry Wayne, North America Service, Deutsche Welle) Dear Glenn, Thought you and your readers might be interested in the new series of wine programs to start in December. I plan to air the first one Dec. 8, and another each month (every 2nd Saturday) for about 19 months. How's that for advanced planning ? Actually, the 20-program-series may turn out to be more, or less, depending on forthcoming material, interviews, etc The whole idea developed during my recent participation in the German Wine Academy seminar, which took us to most of this country's vineyard regions and wineries. Having gleaned a harvest of lectures, interviews, wine tastings and first-hand experience in viticulture, I thought listeners might be interested in sharing this with me. The programs will take us along this same 'Academy Route' for what I believe, will create interest in and appreciation of German wine. All the best, [DW sked: 0100-0150 on 6040 6085 6145 9545 9565 11785; 0500-0550 on 5960 6120 9545 9690 11705, as of Nov]

Deutsche Welle

H O N G K O N G (Gerry Bishop, Clark AB, Philippines) Commercial Broadcasting Co., 1044 kHz, dominates the channel here after sunset. The format is heavily slanted to pop music, attempting, I guess, to emulate US radio. Their efforts even include AMERICAN TOP FORTY on Sunday evenings, 1000-1400 GMT. There is more QRM from Malaysia than China, tho China listed at 300 kW. This 'split' might be possible in western North America or Hawaii, as it's very loud here.

I C E L A N D (Kevin Done, Financial Times Service, Boston Sunday Globe, Oct. 28, via Malcolm Kaufman; excerpts) The rash of strikes and growing social tensions that have hit Iceland are threatening to blow off course one of the world's most daring experiments aimed at restoring order to an inflation-wracked economy. Schools are shut, buses have not been running, postal services have ceased and the television and radio stations are off the air. The strike has taken other twists. No sooner had the state television and radio closed a month ago than illegal pirate radio stations sprang up. One in the capital was being run by leading members of the Independence Party, the main government party, who are campaigning to break the state's broadcasting monopoly. "It's as if the BBC and ITV closed down and the Tory party in England began sending out radio broadcasts," said one of the radio's operators. Police searching for the transmitter were refused entry to the party's headquarters by party officials, backed by finance minister Albert Gudmundsson, on the grounds that they had no search warrant. The equipment, however, was later seized. Meanwhile the police who are also members of the striking public-sector union, but who are forced by law to stay at their jobs, had to hear government ministers being interviewed by the illegal radio stations. They demonstrated their solidarity with the strikers by a march in full uniform through Reykjavík with placards reading: "We are policemen not slaves." [I believe the strike ended about the first week into November -gh]

I N D O N E S I A (SPEEDX Program Panorama, November) INDONESIA...The Voice of Indonesia in English: 0100-0200 UTC on 11790 and 15150: NEWS daily, then Mon SPORTS HIGHLIGHTS, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, ALL ABOUT INDONESIA, INDONESIAN POP SONGS; Tue COMMENTARY, VOCAL PROGRAM, NEIGHBOURS, KERONCONG MUSIC; Wed PRESS COMMENTS, JAZZ MUSIC, TOURISM, INDONESIAN MELODY; Thu COMMENTARY, VOCAL PROGRAM, WOMEN'S WORLD, INDONESIAN FOLKSONGS; Fri TALK ON ECONOMY, MUSIC MISCELLANY, INDONESIA: MY COUNTRY AND MY PEOPLE, INDONESIAN VOCALISTS; Sat PRESS COMMENTS, MUSIC FOR MILLIONS, LET'S SPEAK BAHASA INDONESIA, KERONCONG MUSIC; Sun SUNDAY SPECIAL, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, LISTENERS MAILBAG, INDONESIAN REGIONAL MUSIC. 0800-0900 UTC and 1500-1600 UTC on same frequencies: NEWS daily, then Mon SPORTS HIGHLIGHTS, INDONESIAN POP MUSIC, ALL ABOUT INDONESIA, INDONESIAN POP MUSIC; Tue INDONESIA AND THE WORLD, POP MUSIC, NEIGHBOURS, KERONCONG MUSIC; Wed PRESS COMMENTS, POP MUSIC, TOURISM, INDONESIAN REGIONAL MUSIC; Thu COMMENTARY, POP MUSIC, WOMEN'S WORLD, INDONESIAN REGIONAL MUSIC; Fri TALK ON ECONOMY, POP MUSIC, INDONESIA: MY COUNTRY AND MY PEOPLE, KERONCONG MUSIC; Sat THE WEEK IN REVIEW, POP MUSIC, LET'S SPEAK BAHASA INDONESIA, INDONESIAN REGIONAL MUSIC; Sun SUNDAY SPECIAL, INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, LISTENERS MAILBAG, INDONESIAN REGIONAL MUSIC. (Frederick Valentine, CA)

I T A L Y (Fabio Borborini, ibid.) Stumbled only today, Oct. 13, on Radio Spoleto, 7140 kHz, broadcasting music on request, typical FM in parallel to SW, later re-identified as Radio Spoleto International; they gave phone number on the air but I failed to copy; will recheck tomorrow. Oct 14: Today I got RSI's phone number, 0743/47790, and had a chance to speak with Nicola, IØQMN, who is the technical 'wizard' and had few items for me. Station started on SW last December with 100 W and with inverted V antenna located on mountain at 1400 meters altitude.

Now they are running at 500 watts but their antenna, a dipole I am told, is located now at much lower altitude. Their transmitter is made in Italy, quartz controlled, grid-modulated. But they are planning on using a 5 kW soon and their transmitter manufacturer for different reason has postponed production. To add fuel to the fire also the fact that RAI is trying hard to cut on private radio stations with the help of the Geneva frequency conference and it would mean that of supposed 4000 FM frequencies assigned to Italy, RAI would have reserved just over 2500 for her own use, leaving less than 1500 for local FM, which is almost nothing! The newspaper Paese Sera in Rome has calculated about 100 FM stations on the air for the city of Rome, just to give you an idea. So there is a lot of chances that some FM stations will switch to SW based on the fact that a large number of home radios have one SW band. It could really be a new turn for the Italian SW spectrum. As Nicola reported, Radio Spoleto International is covering fairly well Europe and North Africa; reports are coming from all over Europe, 30% from German listeners, 25% Swedes and Danes, but most appreciated is one from Reunion island when they were running 100 watts. They do make a point of verifying all correct reports!

J A P A N (via Kraig W Krist) Subject for CROSSCURRENTS, Mondays in General and Regional Services from Radio Japan, in December, is "Making Friends with Neighboring Countries"; short essays by listeners. Ambiguous "fifth week of November" topics include: JAPAN AS I SEE IT (Fri GS 5 & 7, Sun GS 13 & 15) The Dualism of Japanese Culture. OUR HERITAGE (Thu GS 13 & 15, Fri America [GMT Sat 00 & 0145]) National Myth and Local Legends. MIDWEEK FOCUS (Wed GS & Am GMT Thu) Copyright in the Copy Culture Days. ASIA NOW (Thu GS & RS) Young People in Hanoi. ECONOMIC NEWS & VIEWS (Fri GS & RS Am) Congregation of Japanese Car Dealers. VIEWPOINTS (Tue GS 5 & 7) Yuzo Hatano, ambassador to Qatar and journalist turned diplomat. Only D84 frequency change concerning North America is for the 0000-0100 UTC broadcast for the east, on two new frequencies, 200 kW on 9645, 100 on 11710 (bocked by Cuba).

(via Asian DX Review) The International Science Exhibition, EXPO 85, will be opening next March at the Tsukuba Science City in Ibaraki Prefecture, near Tokyo. To mark this occasion, we are holding a prize essay competition for our listeners all over the world, asking you to tell us your thoughts and feelings about how science will be changing our lives in the future. You may choose one of the following three themes, and your essay should be acout three minutes long when read at normal speed. Entries

together with your name, age, sex and occupation, should reach us by December 15, 1984. Our address is: Expo '85 Prize Essay Contest, Radio Japan, Tokyo 150, Japan. The winners will be receiving the latest Japanese shortwave radio or a gift of equivalent value. The best entries will be broadcast on Radio Japan in March, 1985. Topics: 1) Approaching the 21st Century -- scientific progress and our daily lives. 2) In what ways can science and technology be used to help the developing world? 3) What is Japan's proper role in this age of science and technology?

L A O S (Bruce MacGibbon, Gresham OR) On Oct. 21 at 1505, Bob Bodell called me and said National Radio of Laos was on 6130. There was QRM from Radio Moscow and Deutsche Welle. DW signed off at 1510 which left me NRL with QRMoscow. Oct 22 at 1505, I heard NRL again with DW QRM. There was no Radio Moscow and at 1510 DW signed off and I was left with Laos. At 1530 R Moscow's IS was heard but Laos prevailed. Fortunately I started my tape recorder. What I am to relate now comes from my interpreter Duyen (pronounced Zoo-en). The announcer was a young lady who introduced the songs. The music was 50s, 60s vocals, love songs. (Duyen also said Thai and Laotian are similar languages, that the announcer had an accent, but the program was definitely Thai [sic]) At approximately 1555 the announcer talked about programs and at 1556 the Laos national anthem was played (Duyen used to play it on the piano at home). And then off at 1558. The music was nice. The reason I mention all these names is because without Bob's tip and Duyen's cooperation, I would have missed Laos and the general translation. Has to be my best DX catch ever! I've been trying to receive Laos since then but Radio Moscow is dominant and I just catch Laos in the background.

M O Z A M B I Q U E (Anonymous El Paso TX reader, Oct. 15) Here is the current English language schedule from the External Service of Radio Mozambique, Maputo. All times are GMT [no, WRTH indicates the transmissions are at 1100 and 1800 GMT, not daily] and SW frequencies are not specified, only meter-bands. It is from the Sept. 16, 1984 issue of Domingo (Maputo). This was sent to me by a Mozambican SWL, Luis Gimo, for forwarding. He is interested in exchanging correspondence, program schedules, banners, stickers related to shortwave, with any Spanish- or Portuguese-speaking SWLs in North America. His address is CP 3043, Beira, Sofala, RPM, Mozambique.

SERVIÇO EM INGLÊS

18,00 — News Bulletin
18.07 — Mozambican Mirror
18.22 — Songs of Struggle
18.47 — Fragments
18.55 — End of Transmission
20,00 — National and International News
20.07 — Close up
20.22 — Weekly serial
21,00 — Closedow

All RM External Service broadcasts are on medium wave in the 278 metre band and on FM on 98010 &HZ. Broadcasts are also on Short wave on the 31 metre at 18 hours and on the 31 60 and 92 metre band at 20 hours.

N E T H E R L A N D S (Joe Hanlon, Philadelphia PA) Will van der Fluit has retired as head of RN's English Section, effective Sept. 30. The day before that, he made his farewell appearance on SHORTWAVE FEEDBACK, thanking listeners for their service to him during the last few years (when was he named to his position as English director?) RN listeners will miss his answers on history and culture, which he handled quite well. The long-awaited DUTCH BY RADIO course should begin in January; keep listening to RN in the next few months for info on courses and booklets that will be available before the new series begins. Rumor has it that DUTCH BY RADIO will replace the current TALKING TO discussion series on Tuesdays.

(Nov DX Ontario) R Netherlands features: Nov 26, ONE IN THREE--Pete Myers reports on population control in India. Dec. 3, MIXED BLESSING, Veronica Wilson reports on Kenya's rapidly growing population.

gh: Radio Nederland began test broadcasts from new 500 kW transmitters in Flevoland Oct 26 at 1630 on 21595, 17605 and 15560; then an extensive series of tests Nov 12-16 to many target areas on many frequencies not necessarily to be used afterwards; to North America at 2330-0625 on 9895; 0030-0325 on 6020; 9895 replaced Lopik.

N O R W A Y (R Norway Nov-Feb schedule via Joe Hanlon, PA)

Democracy in Norway — what does it entail?

And how does it compare with — say the United States — in terms of citizen rights and liberty? Is Norway's social democracy just a more moderate version of the socialist regimes of the Eastern bloc, or does the individual in Norway in fact enjoy a higher degree of liberty than the average American? How is influence exerted and what are the prospects? Are we heading for a greater degree of individual liberty or for less?

What else?

Democracy as a political system in our part of the world is just one of the subjects we plan to focus on during this program period. Science and research, and Norway's place and contribution internationally in this field is another. But our most important task — this winter as always — is to keep you our listeners informed about the day to day events in Norway. Our regular current affairs magazine News and Views from Norway takes care of the news picture. Features like Trends and traditions on the cultural scene, Pop Inn and Made in Norway cover different aspects of life and activity in Norway. In Listeners' Corner your own letters with questions and comments help us to focus on the subjects which listeners themselves are interested in. And in Pinpointing people and places we visit friends round about the country to hear about everyday life in their parts.

These and other related issues will be dealt with in two programmes about the concept of liberty in our part of the world. In 1984 — the year of George Orwell's famous novel — this topic could act as a reminder of the terms of democracy in our time, and give you an idea of what Norway's social-democracy means in real terms.

gh: Note the vagueness about what dates above feature appears! Joe Hanlon also forwards initial NRK D84 sked for NORWAY TODAY, Sun+GMT Mon --NAm fqs: 1400 15175, 1600 11860, 1700 11865 9565, 0000 9585, 0400 9610, 0500 6020. And excerpts from an Oct. 9 letter to Joe from Olav M Grimdalen, Frequency Management Office, Norwegian Telecommunications Admn., Oslo):

Our office is doing the frequency planning for RNI. The reason we chose 15205 is

N E W Z E A L A N D (Variety via D Alpert)

N.Z. B'cast Chief

Wellington, N.Z., Oct. 2.

The new Labor government has appointed a Wellington media law specialist, Hugh Rennie, as chairman of the Broadcasting Corp. of New Zealand.

He succeeds present chairman Ian Cross. However, Cross will continue his corporate executive function at BCNZ chief executive until permanent arrangements for the position are made, probably in early 1985.

that we have experienced good results using this frequency. Lately, however, the VOA has been using it more frequently, and as we have not received information from VOA, there are bound to be collisions. Our 15175 is usually taken by the Soviets so we therefore have to look for other frequencies (but at 1700 or 1900 UTC, I have not heard anyone using 15175, [as of Oct 15], so Mr Grimdalen must refer to info which never materialized; as a matter of fact, the USSR uses 15175 up until 1500, at which time Norway begins a transmission on that channel -jh). We are aware of the difficulties we face regarding choice of frequencies, and welcome all information which will help us to improve our transmissions. (On long-range frequency planning until the completion of the Sveio transmitting station:) We do nothave any long range planning up to 1988. We find such planning of little value to us as the conditions even now vary so rapidly that even the computer program has trouble predicting the correct band to use. In order to inform out listeners of frequency changes, which take place the first in every month (instead of the 20th of each month? -jh), Radio Norway International announces new frequencies six days ahead of the date for alteration, in the signature period (5 minutes before the start of each transmission). Information concerning test transmissions is also given in this time period. We do have a list of frequencies for special listeners (monitors) who send us reception report sheets containing reports and suggestions for alternative frequencies. As a monitor you will be receiving information regarding frequency changes, and frequency schedules before they go into operation. (Joe Hanlon continues:) I intend to help NTA with monitoring; if you are willing to help improve NRK reception in North America or the Far East (which, as Rolf Løvstrøm told me, are Radio Norway International's hard-to-reach target areas), write to Olav M Grimdalen, Frequency Management Office, Norwegian Telecommunications Administration, St. Olav's Place, P O Box 6701, 0130 Oslo 1, Norway.

P E R U (Emilio Pedro Povrzenic, LA-DX) More meanings of indigenous names in radio stations: 5950, Radio Arequipa--in aymará, from "ari qqepan" meaning "sonorous trumpet" or in quechua meaning "Yes, stay here", phrase spoken by Arequipa's first founder, the inca Mayta Cápac. 6202, La Voz de Huamanga, Ayacucho--in quechua means "death's corner" for the extermination of rebel 'pocras' indians by the inca Viracocha. 5190, Radio Nuevo Continente, Cajamarca--from Quechua, meaning "cold region". Cajamarca is also the name of a Quechua tribe living several centuries ago in the Peruvian Andes. From Quechua caja, (cold), + marca (region). 4830, Radio Apurímac, Abancay; from Quechua Apurimaj, meaning "eloquent sir". Apurimaj was the divinity of the primitive chanka people. 6195, Radio Cuzco--derived from Quechua cossco, meaning "world's umbilicus". The Cuzco region was the geographical, political, cultural and religious centre of the Tawantinsuyo; declared America's archaeological capital; founded by the legendary Inca couple Manco Cápac and Mama Ocllo.

P H I L I P P I N E S (Charles A Taylor, Whidbey Island, Washington) Re Gerry Bishop's observations on Philippine listeners/viewers being forced to switch between English and Tagalog in midsentence in radio/TV announcements on Philippine stations, they're quite used to that, and in my experience, find no reason to protest such behavior. English language ability is viewed favorably by the average Filipino. Re VOA, 1143 kHz, Poro Point, San Fernando, La Unión, and its apparent weakness vis-à-vis its 1 megawatt output. Yes, VOA-1143 is relatively weak in Ángeles City/Clark AFB, but because it uses a directive antenna to direct its signal toward Indochina. It's audible there on the most pedestrian transistor portable. It's nearly inaudible (mixed with cochannel 1143 interference from Taiwan, PRC, and Japan) in Baguio City, Philippines, off the back of the 1143-kHz array!

S A I P A N (Gerry Bishop, Philippines) KYOI has an audience I'll bet nobody was planning on. Though small, it's loyal. MAC aircrews frequently have KYOI on the HF radio when it's not needed for something else. Too, personnel stationed in Japan are now, to a limited extent, buying SW radios to hear KYOI, the only rocker in the western Pacific with any long distance punch.

S P A I N (via Arthur Kirkby, Oct DX Ontario) Spanish Foreign Radio English programs, in minutes during hour-long programs: Mon=Fri 00 PRESENTATION, 01 NEWS, 16 MUSIC (lengthened to 14 mins on Fri), 21 FEATURES (Mon/Tue/Thu Spain for the Visitor, Wed Spain Exports), 30 PANORAMA, 51 SPANISH LESSON. Sat 00 PRESENTATION, 01 NEWS, 16 SPORTS ROUNDUP, 20 PRESS REVIEW, 25 REGIONAL MUSIC, 30 GETTING TO KNOW SPAIN, 40 SPECIAL FEATURE. Sun 00 PRESENTATION, 01 NEWS, 06 SPORTS ROUNDUP, 09 HIGHLIGHTS OF THE WEEK, 19 RADIO CLUB, 30 SPECIAL FEATURE, 48 DX PROGRAM.

PANORAMA reports on the latest political developments, interviews with key personalities and a daily review of the Spanish press. Also what's happening in art, music, literature, film, theater. The aim is to give a broad view of the changing situation in Spain day by day in terms of politics and culture. And on Monday there's sports, except for the North American broadcast, which features Spanish/American relations.

SPAIN FOR THE VISITOR--apart fro some weekend features we have regular spots on Mons, Tues, Thurs, just after the news. We always open with music from the different regions or areas we are about to visit. On Mons, LOOKING AROUND SPAIN, including mini-series on just about anything you might be interested in, from seeing the country on horseback to touring the many museums or castles. Every Tuesday, Visit to Spanish Towns & Cities, history and places of interest in urban centers. Thursdays alternate week to week between SHOPPING IN SPAIN and TOURIST NEWSLETTER, about festivities and events

you can't afford to miss. And for those of you who want to try out Spanish cuisine before making a visit, listen to SPANISH COOKBOOK at the end of PANORAMA every Friday.

MUSIC--you can hear regional folk music, from Andalusian flamenco to Galician bagpipes, in weekday spots dedicated to listeners interested in visiting Spain. Every Friday in the same timeslot you can hear our MUSICAL DATE, with particular groups or singers who have made a mark on the Spanish musical scene. And besides our regular coverage of concerts, recitals and operas in PANORAMA, this sexion also includes a selected record from the Spanish hit parade. Address: P O Box 156202, Madrid.

S W I T Z E R L A N D (SRI November-April schedule, via gh)

SRI times & frequencies: 1315-1345 on 17765, 1530 on 17830 17765 15430 12035. 1815 on 12035 11870 9885 9535; 2145 on 15570 12035 9885 9535; 0145 on 12035 9885 9725 6135, 0430 on 12035 and 9725.

Monday to Friday

DATELINE

News, comments and current affairs: these are the major components of SRI coverage of events around the world and in Switzerland. From Monday to Friday, Dateline reflects Swiss Radio International's policy of news, news analysis and reports on the Swiss scene.

Reliable information, considered opinion and contrasting views: Dateline is a multi-faceted programme reflecting a diverse country.

Sounds Swiss

The new Sunday music series from Swiss Radio International... and not an Alphorn or harmonica to be seen or heard! In Sounds Swiss we'll be featuring the music of Swiss bands and groups which have made a name for themselves on radio and television locally and also in night clubs and concert halls in and outside Switzerland. Among the names are Pepe Lienhard who doubled the size of his band two years ago – and made a go of it – despite the critics who said large groups are financially not viable. Another guest is Hazy Osterwald, veteran bandleader with forty years of experience who has come out of retirement to found a new band and work up a new repertoire in keeping with modern tastes.

From the French-speaking part of Switzerland comes Alain Morisod whose romantic instrumentals have proved big successes in places as wide afield as western Switzerland and French-speaking Canada.

Sounds Swiss: the programme that proves there's more to the Swiss music scene than alphorns and yodelling.

Weekend

The Great Saturday Grapevine (1st and 3rd Saturdays)
Join the "bunch" on the Grapevine for contact radio with a difference (Rob Brookes and Paul Sufrin).

The Swiss Shortwave Merry-Go-Round (2nd and 4th Saturdays)
The "Two Bobs" prove that there is much more to international radio than QSL cards.

To Your Health (1st Sunday)

Roundabout Switzerland (2nd Sunday)
A lesser-known Switzerland viewed through the audioscope of SRI.

Sunday Supplement (3rd Sunday)
In-depth expansion of selected subjects first introduced to SRI listeners in our Dateline current affairs magazine.

Sounds Swiss (4th Sunday)

Take Five (5th Sunday)
From the sublime to the ridiculous... and back again. Music, guests, and information about Switzerland, not all of it serious. Presented by Richard Dawson and Colin Farmer.

Photo: Hazy Osterwald (Keystone)

To Your Health

That well-meaning cliché must be repeated millions of times a day. But SRI would like to do more than simply WISH you good health. Starting in November, Bob Zanotti will be bringing you a wide variety of news and information covering developments in medicine and related fields.

*In addition, in co-operation with the World Health Organization in Geneva, "To Your Health" will provide answers to **your** questions about health. Of course, we cannot advise you on personal ailments via radio. But we can and will get expert advice for you on medical or related issues of a general nature. If you have an interest in health – and who doesn't – tune in for "To Your Health", every first Sunday of the month on SRI.*

(American Embassy, Bern, Sept 20) New Life for Swiss Radio International-- The Federal Council recently announced that it will again support the shortwave service of SBC to the annual tune of 15 megaswissfrancs, starting in 1985. The service was one of the first victims of the government's drive to save money in 1977 and has since then been neglected. Financial support will mean much needed improvement in the service's programs. In addition, SRI will be provided with completely new technical installations to ensure better reception of its programs overseas. The cost of powerful transmitters and other equipment, to be installed on a range of the Jura Mountains, is budgeted at SF65 million and will be paid by the Swiss PTT, which will also be responsible for the maintenance of the technical center. The center is scheduled to be completed by 1990. In the meantime, the GOS [sic--general overseas service; or Government of Switzerland?] plans to hire foreign transmitters, probably in Gabon. Dugstad.

T R I N I D A D & T O B A G O (George Zeller, Ashland OH) I heard with great interest the item on WORLD OF RADIO Oct. 13 [and in Sept RIB] about the R Güiria International/Caribbean Radio 14/T&T Government situation. Let me share what information and reasonably informed speculation I have on the subject.

I was married in Port of Spain in 1982, and I have travelled to both Trinidad and Tobago repeatedly over the last three years. Except for Canada, which is less than 100 miles air distance from Ashland, I have more experience with T&T than I do with any other foreign country. Radio Güiria International has been on the air for years on 1410 with 500 watts. During trips to Trinidad I assembled daytime MW bandscans from Port of Spain that were published in ASWLC bulletins (Feb 1984 p 37 and Aug 1983 p 39). RGI always put a steady S7 signal into Port of Spain with its 500 watts, even on my father-in-law's car radio with a very poor antenna. Thus, with 10 kW, it will be a local all over T&T, as well as large chunks of NE Venezuela, and likely Grenada and Barbados as well. Their programming has always been typical Venezuelan Spanish fare, such as you hear up and down 60 and 90 meters every night from the SWBC relays of various Venezuelan mediumwave outlets. The plans of Pierce Communications in Saratoga, CA, to switch

this to a commercial service in English designed for Trinidad are at least mildly revolutionary for the SE Caribbean.

I have always found the media in Trinidad to be quaint and intriguing for a tourist, but hopelessly inadequate for residents, by USA standards. The government has a monopoly on broadcasting. TTT (Trinidad & Tobago Television) used to have only one channel, consisting of American/BBC reruns and mostly amateurish local productions. Last Christmas I noticed that they added a second program on ch 9 that is at least somewhat quasi-PBS in character. But, TV is hopelessly inadequate there except for the handful of people who paid outrageous prices, shipping fees, and confiscatory customs duties to install TVRO dishes to pick up the American satellites. Radio is a little better, but not much. Both 610 and 730 MW are carbon copies of each other. They have diverse programming: BBC news rebroadcast live from the World Service, local news, obituaries, live coverage of legislative debates from the Red House, cricket, football (soccer), calypso, steel bands, a couple hours a day of rock/soul, and two or three hours a night of East Indian music. The FM-95 outlet is mostly EZL, and both 610 and 730 have parallel relays on several FM translators.

The news on TTT, 610 and 730 is not tightly controlled in the sense of a socialist state, and criticisms of power outages, political outrages, economic problems, traffic congestion, etc., can be heard. But, as is more clearly seen in the independent newspapers, there is local criticism that the existing media do not offer sufficient political diversity, and thus the broadcast stations are, at least in a slight sense, tools of the PNM government (Eric Williams and George Chambers are the only prime ministers in the history of T&T--both come from the dominant middle-of-the-road party that has never lost a national elexion).

I have read three of the newspapers in T&T. GH quoted the Express, a middle of the road paper. The Guardian (a minor-league Times of London) is the right wing paper, and the Bomb is the quasi--leftist populist paper. I have seen both Express and Bomb articles on Caribbean Radio 14. The theme is always the same. An American company is starting a commercial station in Güiria beamed to Trinidad (sometimes called a 'pirate'). The government ministries know little or nothing about it - typical confusion in the early stages of any issue in Trinidad. However, the government is upset at the threat to their broadcasting monopoly, not unlike Britain's reaxion in the 1960s to Radio Caroline. GH seemed puzzled that the government would be upset. I am amused but not completely puzzled. It is true that foreign MW stations can already be picked up in Trinidad. The Guardian prints daily schedules for the BBC World Service and the VOA-1580 relay along with the 610 and 730 radio schedules. Grenada and Barbados are audible easily along with a vast array of Venezuelans. But, I would estimate that way over 90% of the radio audience is on 610 and 730. I'm sure that the government fears competition for audience, and perhaps more seriously, competition for advertizing revenue. Ultimately, they fear loss of a monopoly on cultural influences and political information gatekeeping. I am quite sure that the government would like to fight this.

But, what can they do? Any action they take would have foreign policy implications with Venezuela, the slumbering giant on their border. A British-type ban on T&T advertizing on Caribbean Radio 14 invites retaliation. Will BWIA, Old Oak Rum, and Angostura Bitters no longer be able to advertize in Caracas? Underlying all relations with Venezuela in T&T is the realization that if Venezuela ever got tired of their pointless border squabble with Guyana, they could easily come over and mop up Grenada-style on Trinidad. I do not think that Chambers will pick a fight with Venezuela for that reason. Trinidad has a reasonably vibrant economy, oil, gas, and asphalt industries with economic value, etc. Also, Chambers is cautious. You will note that although T&T is economically and militarily stronger than any country in the West Indies (Cuba and Puerto Rico not relevant), they did not join with the USA in the invasion of Grenada. I found that people there seemed to favor the invasion but that Chambers failed to participate due to caution, respect for tiny leftist elements in the Trinidad oil, gas, and public utilities unions, and the failure of Venezuela to participate. Local wags also noted that it is just as well that the T&T army did not participate in the invasion, in that the Cubans or even the Ft Lauderdale police force would easily destroy the T&T army in a fair fight. The point of all this is that I don't think that the T&T government will have much leeway in fighting broadcasts from Venezuela, even of a commercial nature, although I'm sure that they would very much like to do so.

An even stronger fantasy implication occurs to me. Assume that Caribbean Radio 14 is a successful commercial venture. What is to stop Ted Turner from negotiating an agreement with Venezuela, putting up a billion watt TV transmitter on the highest hill around Güiria, and blanketing Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada and Barbados with a relay of WTBS or CNN? Such a move would capture way over half the TV ratings in the Caribbean, given the mediocre local television services there. Even the thought of this must run shivers up and down the TTT organization.

Analogies to XERF, CKLW, W. Berlin TV to E. Germany, etc., do not apply in Trinidad at the moment. Trinidad has no history of foreign media competition and is not used to it. Furthermore, the USA has a long history of being viewed as media imperialists by foreign countries, as you well know (e.g. USSR jamming of VOA, RFE, etc., the USA/Cuba Martí dispute and Cuba's capacity to retaliate by running 500 kW on lots of North American clear channels. Third World complaints that the US media does not cover

Africa, Asia, etc., fears in many countries of direct satellite to household broadcasting, nationalistic complaints in Canada that the USA dominates Canadian media, etc., etc., etc.)

I was amused by the ad rates for Caribbean Radio 14 ($100TT for 15 minutes). At the official rate this is $41 US. The official rate is a sham. Instead of letting the TT dollar float, it is pegged to $1 US = 2.40 TT, as it has been for at least a decade. The TT dollar is really worth less than that. They simply inflate the domestic economy to artificially maintain the fixed exchange rate. So, Pierce Communications is offering quite a bargain on advertizing.

U S A (Ralf F. Munster, Decatur, GA) Anent WRNO and religious broadcasts: If there is now Wall Street Journal advertising on WRNO, I would suspect that this is because WRNO is relaying pxs from its AM/FM xmsns rather than the WSJ buying time on WRNO per se. If somebody is being bombarded "with requests for cash" from religion broadcasters, after having received a QSL, it seems to me that there is a rather simple remedy: Send them a few lines thanking them for the QSL but indicating firmly a total disinterest in their religious programs. I did this once at the beginning of my SWL "career" and the solicitations promptly stopped. Here is a related aspect. I sometimes ask myself whether religious pxs on SW really attract sufficient listener contributions to support them and if not, whether the religious organizations putting them on, nevertheless contribute enough money by themselves to cover all expenses. This question becomes even more pointed as several new private, USA SW stations come on stream. A friend of mine, sufficiently au courant to have had a White House press card during the Carter Administration, strongly suspects that CIA money is flowing into at least some of these stations through cover organizations, since in an emergency the xmtrs could easily be taken over by the Government, providing not only additional xmsn power but also a ready-made audience for propaganda. Far fetched? Maybe so, but who knows! Minimally such ideas illustrate what "covert", "overt covert", etc. operations can lead some people to speculate about. - As for our beloved VOA, in response to a request for their D-84 "Frequency Schedule" I received half a dozen pamphlets with the program schedules for that many different target areas, albeit for the period "May - October 1984". No Freq. Sked at least so far (end October).

(Mark L Williams, Emmett ID) The submitted theory a ove about Christian SW stations fronting for CIA ops may or may not be true. Nevertheless, such speculation points to the general confusion which seems to surround such broadcasters. GH related how KCBI proved rather evasive when asked about its frequencies--quite as if they could care less whether anyone tunes in or not. Perhaps we should examine co-channel and adjacent station interference caused by these pharisee stations. Maybe they are what they sometimes sound like when they blow high powered holes in the international broadcast bands --potential or active jamming stations! For whom and against whom?

gh: Jim Conrad notes that starting in November, WYFR has expanded to 24-hour operation, overnight on several mostly 31 and 49 meter band channels. This air pollution is of course "in Jeesus' precious name".

(NDXE press release via Dickson Norman) World Span Sports is dedicated to making sports broadcasting a very creditable part of NDXE. We seek to present the very best in coverage, detail, announcing and presentation of a vast array of sporting events around the world. Because of our vast coverage, audience, language spectrum and subjects we will endeavor to present sports in many unique variations. WSS will be very selective in choosing various sports and events to be broadcast, the form in which they are broadcast, and the people involved. Where full, play-by-play coverage is indicated, WSS will present the event in its entirety. On the other hand, if a number of important sports events are held simultaneously we will offer in-depth reports on each of them. WSS will offer international motor racing events, football, baseball, basketball, hockey soccer, golf, skiing, gymnastics, track & field, and numerous daily reports presenting the most timely and in-depth information on every sport of world interest. WSS will endeavor to broadcast at least two games of the week, every week in baseball, basketball, football, hockey and soccer. NDXE will follow the playoffs in these sports and of course the championships and title events. Games would be broadcast in English, but where applicable, reports will be given in appropriate languages. Such games at the World Soccer Cup would be broadcast in the predominant language of the teams involved with reports in other necessary tongues. For a minimum of twenty weekends a year, WSS will present Sports Specials. NDXE crews will report from as many as three different sporting events from various parts of the world, Friday through Sunday. As an example: One crew on the scene of the Miami Grand Prix Au-

CABLE FROM ABROAD: Ted Turner's new music video channel may be grabbing all the headlines, but watch out for unveiling of super shortwave radio station down the road. This month's issue of the *Shortwave Guide* says Turner investigating possibility of installing 12 shortwave transmitters, at 100 kilowatts and a million dollars each. Programming undetermined, though probably mix of news and music. Other entrepreneurs already ahead of Turner, including WRNO/New Orleans which simulcasts its rock around the world.

(Earshot, Oct 15 via H Minot)

tomobile race in Miami, Florida; a second crew reporting from the World Downhill Ski Tour in Austria; and a third crew reporting from the Los Angeles Invitational Track & Field meet in California. Another example: A complete weekend of golf with WSS crews covering the PGA Professional Tour, another crew on the scene at the Ladies Professional Golf Tour stop, and a third set of announcers reporting from the Men's Senior Golf Tour. These are just a few of the many examples of sports coverage planned on NDXE Sports Special Weekends. WSS will conduct a number of sports tours throughout the year, travelling to skiing, gymnastics, track & field and other sporting series that require several weeks or varying times for their contests. These tours will consist of daily reports from the scene of the sporting event, special reports when needed to update and keep the event in constant perspective. Also, daily reports from Cable News Network sports experts, weekly special sports shows to keep the entire world up to date and up to the minute in all sports.

WORLD SPAN SPORTS AND N D X E BELIEVE SPORTS TO BE ONE OF THE IMPORTANT COMMON DENOMINATORS IN WORLDWIDE COMMUNICATIONS. . .

(Speed Gray, Grand Rapids MI) The Nov. 2 issue of National Review has a very in-depth article [5 pages + cover] about the operations and purpose of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty. Although the physical and technical facilities of RFE/RL are frequently discussed in SWL publications I have never read a more effective description about the operation from the perspective of purpose and politics. Based upon this article, millions of people in the Soviet Bloc countries rely solely on RFE/RL for their daily radio programming and news source. I believe that most of us in the shortwave hobby spend most of our time on the technical aspects of the world's broadcasters, and not enough time on the purpose, be it pro or con to our personal opinion, that the broadcasters are really trying to fulfill. This article is very enlightening in that aspect.

U S S R (via Kraig W Krist) Main frequencies in operation from Radio Moscow to North America, Nov. 4 through Dec. 31: [if a frequency ends in .005, it is dropped here and in R Moscow announcements]. 2300-0000 17.70 17.72 15.14 15.45 12.05 7.10 7.11 7.15 7.16 7.18 7.19 7.21 7.32 7.44. 0000-0100 on 17.70 17.72 15.14 15.45 12.05 7.10 7.11 7.15 7.16 7.18 7.19 7.21 7.32 7.44 6.11. 0100-0400 on 17.70 17.72=till 0300 15.14 15.45=till 0300 12.05 9.70 7.10 7.11 7.15 7.18 7.19=till 0200 7.21=till 0300 7.32 7.44 6.11. 0400-0500 15.14 9.79 7.17 7.26 7.30 5.98 6.13. 0500-0800 9.50 9.79 7.17 7.26 7.30 5.98 6.13=till 0700.

SCHEDULE OF RADIO MOSCOW PROGRAMS FOR NORTH AMERICA
(October 1984 - March 1985)
EAST COAST (via Kraig W Krist)
23:00 - 04:00 UTC

MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY	SUNDAY
23:00 News	23:00 News	23:00 News	23:00 News	23:00 News	23:00 News	23:00 News
23:10 News Roundup	23:10 News Roundup	23:10 News Roundup	23:10 News Roundup	23:10 News Roundup	23:10 News Roundup	23:10 Soviet Press about Soviet-American Relations
	23:45 What Is Communism	23:45 Soviet Way of Life	23:45 Science & Engineering	23:45 What Is Communism	23:25 Moscow View-Point	
00:00 News	00:00 News	00:00 News	00:00 News	00:00 News	00:00 News	00:00 News
TONIGHT	TONIGHT	00:10 Moscow Mailbag	TONIGHT	TONIGHT	00:10 Moscow Mailbag	00:10 Moscow Mailbag
00:10 Review of Political Events	00:10 Review of Political Events	TONIGHT	00:10 Review of Political Events	00:10 Review of Political Events	TONIGHT	TONIGHT
00:20 Daily Talk	00:20 Daily Talk	00:25 Review of Political Events	00:20 Daily Talk	00:20 Daily Talk	00:25 Review of Political Events	00:25 Review of Political Events
00:25 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:25 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:35 Daily Talk	00:25 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:25 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:35 Daily Talk	00:35 Daily Talk
00:30 Review-ing Your Letters	00:30 Inter-views, reports	00:40 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:30 Inter-views, reports	00:30 Inter-views, reports	00:40 Side-lights on Soviet Life	00:40 Side-lights on Soviet Life
00:50 DX Program		00:45 Inter-views, reports		00:45 History Club	00:45 Inter-views, reports	00:45 Inter-views, reports

*) Entire program repeated at 01:00 & 03:00 UTC & 04:00, 06:00 to the west coast.
**) Entire program repeated at 02:00 UTC & 05:00, 07:00 to the west coast.

Radio Equipment Forum

edited by David Newkirk, 11339-1/2 8th Ave NE, Seattle, WA 98125. Editor appears in [] and/or as dpn.

ANTENNA MATCHER? ANTENNA COUPLER? ANTENNA TUNER? (Neil K Gillis, 35 Pine Ridge Rd, Reading, MA) I thought I knew what an antenna tuner was until I read what Loren Cox, Jr., said in RIB 91. He talked about using an antenna matcher with his R-70 and stated that he used a Panasonic antenna coupler with good results on medium wave. He also mentions that a matcher is not like an amplified preselector.

I own an R70 with a random length antenna attached. I think my results have been pretty good so far, but like anyone else I would like to improve things as cheaply as possible. Finally, my question: if I can't get hold of a Panasonic antenna coupler, is an antenna tuner the same thing? I hope you can help. In closing, I really enjoy reading the articles in REF even though some are well above my technical level. However, LIVE AND LEARN. I would also like to hear from others in the hobby from the Boston area. [Oops, ZIP 01867]

(dpn) Many of us are familiar with the fact that a stereo amplifier with an output impedance of 8 ohms puts out maximum power with minimum distortion when an 8-ohm speaker system is used with it. In other words, the source must be matched to the load (source meaning stereo, and load meaning speakers) for maximal energy transfer.

It's really just like this with a radio receiver. In this case, the source is the antenna and the load is the receiver. When the impedance (a quantity measured in ohms, like resistance) of the antenna matches, or is matched to, the input impedance of your receiver, you'll transfer signal from antenna to receiver maximally.

While it's true that any hunk of wire will produce useable reception of fair or better signals with a high-sensitivity radio such as the IC-R70 (and most modern radios), a device allowing matching or transformation of the impedance of the antenna to that of the receiver will be of great benefit for several reasons:

a) best usage of whatever signal is available on the antenna because source matches load

b) rejection of strong local mediumwave signals when receiving shortwave; as well, rejection of strong local fm signals sometimes traceable as producing spurious responses on shortwave too

c) ability to use shielded (coaxial) cable between matcher and receiver; matching circuit can be at the window, for instance, with your radio on the desk, and the shielded nature of the coax means that it won't pick up additional electrical noise from indoors

d) the matching unit will put some selectivity back into the wideband input circuitry of your radio, something it almost surely can benefit from.

What does this stuff mean? The impedance a given wire length presents to your receiver will vary with frequency. On some frequencies it may well match the 50-ohm input on your receiver; on most it won't. The device variously called an antenna coupler or tuner or matcher contains a number of inductors ("coils"), capacitors (usually tunable from the front panel) and switches to allow the user to vary the matching circuit to transform the impedance of the wire to that of the receiver. Since almost all such matching circuits entail resonance at (being tuned to) the frequency of interest, they're also called "antenna tuners". (The can of worms one opens as to exactly whether the antenna is itself tuned won't be opened here; it's unimportant for us now. The reason I prefer "matcher" is because that name indicates what we're doing, intentionally, with the system.) We are also coupling the antenna to the receiver. But our aim is to match the impedance of our wire to the receiver, so we're using an antenna matcher.

Whatever you call it, an antenna matcher can never have gain; that is, it doesn't amplify something because it has no tubes, transistors or integrated circuits within. If you connect it between the random wire you were using and find, after some twiddling, that signals on a given band are better than they were sans matching unit, you could call this "gain", but what it really is is a reduction of loss.

What's that crack I made about increasing the input ("front end") selectivity of your radio?

Is it or is it not a sort of insult? The manufacturers are convinced that we're so stupid and lazy that they've done away with most forms of sharp preselection -- that is, sharp peaking of input tuned circuits to exactly the frequency to which you're listening -- that they've gone and broadbanded input circuits. For instance, my R-1000 has these input circuits: 0.2-1 MHz, 1-2, 2-4, 4-8, 8-16, 16-30 MHz. Kenwood is convinced that life is so otherwise difficult for me that I find peaking the front end of my radio every 1/4 MHz or so drudgery, so they've included circuits that pass everything over a 2-to-1 range. This isn't so bad if my antenna is a bit sharp, responding, say, mainly only to signals around 11 MHz. But when I'm using a random wire, that 8-16 MHz s broadband circuit is letting all the strong signal in that range bombard my receiver's input circuitry. This results in a receiver superficially easier to tune. But its performance -- its resistance to overload -- would be enhanced if that "front end" could more closely approach doing what my ears want to be doing: listening to a single signal at a time. While this cannot be done at the signal frequency as it's done with IF filters, a sharply peaked antenna matcher can, as well as transforming the impedance of your random wire to that of your receiver, discriminate against signals somewhat removed in frequency from

whatever it is you want to listen to. This includes fm and mediumwave signals: when your matcher is tuned to, say, 7.5 MHz, the 1.4 MHz of your local botheration will just about be short-circuited to ground through your matching network.

Moral: it's worth it. Don't just hook a hunk of wire to your radio if you really think you need to hear more of what's there. Buy a matcher. Avoid the Yaesu FRT-7700 unless you're interested in matching below 1.6 MHz; buy a low-cost amateur matcher from MFJ or Ten-Tec because they're lower loss and offer much wider range of adjustment. Avoid the Panasonic matcher Loren bought, also, unless you want to do the MW biz; same reasons as the FRT from Yaesu. The ham things won't go below about 1.8 MHz, and anyway matching efficacy will depend on wire length.

Conclusion. If you've spent hundreds of dollars for a radio with a 50-ohm antenna input and throw a random wire on it, you're not taking advantage of your investment. Please note that what I said about avoiding the Panasonic and similar units does not apply necessarily if you have a portable receiver with antenna/ground screw terminals at the rear -- such matchers often work better with such radios than classier amateur-radio-type units because the ham units are meant to work into a 50-ohm receiver input. Most portables don't offer a 50-ohm load; random wire may actually be best with such radios if you cannot locate or build a matcher working into their impedances.

PS. Heathkit is offering the HFT-9, a wide-range matcher meant for low-power amateur use & likely of good value to SWLs. Works from 1.8 to 30 MHz. Perhaps one of you people is already using one and will tell us about it. Note that lit about it from Heath sez "100% power transfer." A statement like this is something that should be quickly rototilled into the garden unless the cattle who deposited it want to inspect it again -- all matchers exhibit slight, mostly imperceptible to the organic user, loss in doing their work. This is physics and cannot be overcome with hype. The trick is to so greatly improve upon signal transfer over the unmatched condition that the matching circuit is worth it. You folks who've already sunk circa 500 clams into radios should make a point of looking into doing some antenna matching. Manufacturers will advertisationally hound you to buy preamplifiers, active antennas, audio filters...match that wire first of all.

MY BC-779A (Fabio Borborini, Ponte A Poppi, Italy) is an old but still solid and good US Army radio receiver covering 100-200 kHz, 2.5-5 MHz, 5 to 10 MHz and 10 to 20 MHz. It was made by Howard Radio of Chicago for HAMMARLUND and "looks" to be the same as the HAMMARLUND Super-Pro...where can I find a copy of its manual, blueprints or anything at all?

(dpn) Fair Radio Sales, PO Box 1105, Lima, Ohio 45802, U.S.A., lists on page 23 of its latest catalogue WS-84 that it has available a BC-779 manual or manual reproduction for $10.00 US. Drop them a note to learn more about shipping costs, etcetera, and please mention RIB, if you will -- and let us know how it goes. I speak from much recent personal experience that FRS' service is excellent and swift.

BICYCLE SWLING (Philip Hiscock, St John's, NF) In RIB 89 you asked if anyone had tried swl on a bicycle. I have. I bought a Panasonic RF-085 about three months ago while they were on sale from EEB for $50 (by the way, with exchange, Canadian federal tax, duty and the cost of a telephone call to EEB, that came to just under $85 Canadian). I hadn't had a small portable before -- my main radio is a ca. five kilogram ICF-6700 W by SONY; battery-operatable, but hardly bicycle-portable. So I carried my new little portable RF-085 everywhere: to work, where I listened to BBC news during coffee; shopping; driving and so on. Finally I tried it on the bike. I put the radio in my bookbag, which I wear on my back, & attached a piece of "bell-wire", the kind of 20- or 24 guage wire with plastic insulation that I used to "salvage" from construction sites where there was blasting when I was about twenty years younger, to the FM antenna connection on the back. For some reason unknown to me the FM connection worked better than the AM connection. I then would wind the other end of the wire, which led out of my bookbag, around the crossbar on my bike, about 30 or 40 times. I don't know if the winding made any difference, but by that means I was able to get a length of wire about ten feet long attached. The other loose end simply hung a few inches from the end of the crossbar, near my knees. I then connected my light-weight headphones to the radio and pedalled off. It was more experimental than anything else, but I spent about a half hour listening to the VOA African news with reception that was unimpeachable. When I tried to reach around into my bookbag and change stations, I was unable; so I had to stop, get off the bike, watch all the wires coming off me and carefully do it.

By the way, since then, I have also used the little radio in my car using much the same technique. I have taken a bit of bell wire, about five feet long, connected to the radio at one end, and strewn out the window at the other end. Of course I picked up a certain amount of engine noise, but I spend most of my time listening to fairly strong signals, anyway. So that technique worked quite fine. Of course, when you are a passenger in a car, it is little problem simply to extend the whip and hold it either near or out the window. The biggest problem is one of audio and if you wearing headphones, even that is no problem. Without headphones you have to contend with air whoosh and engine clatter (esp in my car).

I think generally that, as J. C. Codina pointed out in RIB 89, there are low-technology solutions available more often than we think. My low technology solution to the need to hear African news while riding my bicycle worked. Sometimes, while reading the Equipment Forum, I get the feeling that people are getting carried away with their love of the minutiae of the electrical technology: a kind of modern-day medieval scholasticism. I have radios to hear what's going on in the world; I would like to be able to hear more stations sometimes, but I have to draw a line somewhere. When the technology becomes more difficult to understand than the information it's carrying, there goes my line.

IT'S SYNCHRONOUS DETECTOR TIME (Malcolm Chisholm) [Part 1 of 2] Ever since subsRIBing, I've been reading tech notes on synchronous detection, heavy on theory and nomenclature, but very light on practical results.

I'm writing because I built one of these gizmos into my Drake R-7 about two years ago, and thought your readers might be interested in some practical listening results as to what it will & won't do.

First, the system. The R-7, like most receivers, uses a product detector. This chip has two inputs, one for signal, which comes from the receiver IF, and the other for carrier. The carrier input squares whatever's fed into it, and uses the result to cancel the IF carrier. That leaves the IF carrier's modulation, which is fed to the audio section.

In the AM mode, the carrier port is fed the IF signal, in common with the signal port. In the BFO [USB/LSB] mode, it's fed a locally generated 50 kHz square wave. In BFO, then, the original carrier is replaced. Not reinforced, replaced. If the original and local carriers are at the same frequency, they cancel. If not, they beat, producing a heterodyne. Obviously, all that's necessary for sync reception is to cut the BFO line and insert a PLL fed from either the BFO output or the IF output. This preserves BFO capability, necessary for SSB reception, or it presents a synchronized, constant level, squeaky clean carrier to the product detector.

Nothing to it. The unit was designed, built and installed over a long weekend, cost about $20 in Radio Shack parts, and hasn't missed a beat since.

Results. Good points: only two, but they are very good indeed. 1) It's quiet. General background hiss is down by half or better, and locally generated broadband noise such as motor whine, dimmer buzz, ignition noise and so forth are largely cancelled. Makes a dandy noise eliminator. 2) It cleans up most of the rapid phase shift common to nighttime reception, and which causes terrible listening fatigue. The signal simply quits bouncing. Slow deep fades are about the same, shallow ones distort but don't fade, and the little fast ones that take a bit out of every two or three words vanish. The signal is no better, but it's a lot steadier.

Bad points. 1) For some pretty complex reasons, the overall audio level drops about 50% in sync mode. So it turn it up.

Results: no, it doesn't 1) Improve fidelity. It's about the same. (Expert opinion. I've been a studio music mixer for 25 years.) 2) Help in DXing. Except for noise, no joy, and on S1 (no meter movement) signals it hurts, as it sees these as noise, and kills the modulation. 3) It doesn't work on SSB. If there's no carrier in the IF output, whether because none was broadcast or receiver tuning, there's nothing to lock on, & the unit won't work. That's why the BFO was preserved. 4) It doesn't require eleven knobs and a calculator to operate. The unit is automatic and transparent except for the volume difference.

In short, push the button, turn up the volume, and you get a quieter and steadier signal. Great for listening, marginal for DXing, and useless for SSB. I like it. [Part Two in subsequent REF]

Learning Opportunities

THE UNIDUMP (dpn) Thanks to Gary Hickerson, Ft Smith, AR, Wayne Hedenschoug, Springfield, IL, Larry Magne, Penns Park, PA (via Radio Canada International) for information on Uniden's dumping of the CR-2021 on the US market, with dealers carrying through on pricing at $89 to $99. Yes, it seems to be an excellent buy. I've heard Gustav Pickert's Seattle CR-2021, useful of course on AM but also quite solid and respectable on SSB and Morse. A number of users have reported spurious responses caused by local FM stations on shortwave.

Why was it dumped?

DIFFERENTIAL (Mike Femyer, Phoenix, AZ) Regarding RIB 91, p 7, the comment by Rusty Whitney. He said that he saw an ad in Popular Photography for Sony's ICF-2002 and -7600D offered by the same company with a $10 price difference.

I'd be interested to know WHY Garden Camera is offering the same radio under its two different model numbers at different prices. Should a group of us contact the Better Business Bureau? Do they know that they are offering the same radio under two different model numbers?

(dpn) Mightn't this have something to do with the fact that the -7600D will have no Sony warranty, being grey market as it is?

JAMES CAVE (Princeton, TX) Plenty of other stuff to harass you about, but you might print some of it.

DIGITAL DISPLAYS (Julius Brodsky, PO Box 2, South Ozone Park, New York 11420) I don't quite concur with your view that digital frequency readout is

akin to 'training wheels'. It's much more important and essential than that. Clarity, bandspread and resettability are extremely important factors, and not to be laughed off. My SX-25 is truly terrific and its sensitivity, selectivity and audio are outstanding; better than the CRF-1 which, by the way, has developed a glitch in its tuning system: When the electrical/mechanical device which is the tuning mechanism is pushed "in" for the band spread function it is no longer functional. Wonder what dear old SONY would charge to fix it? So it's not a matter of 'whining' for a digital readout feature, it's a matter of being 'state of the art' [-science], and while one can live with old tuning devices and readouts it would be the same as going back to vacuum tubes; hardly justifiable.

On page 38 of the current RIB issue (Sept 84) mention is made of a switch with a Radio Shack part number; I called two local Radio Shacks and they say the number does not match up with their current catalogue. Is that a GE part? I think it is, but I can't seem to locate it. [Well, I forgot to draw in the little arrow I meant to draw in in front of James Cave's GE contRIBution. John Pascoe offered the RS switch option, and a look at his letter indicates that my fingers did the walking into the Twilight Zone there; the correct number is 275-1565 -- dpn]

(Malcolm Maxwell, Atlanta, GA) As a shortwave & mediumwave listener for over 20 years, I had a lot of experience with different receivers. So, a few observations. Digital readout of frequency is, as dpn has stated, "training wheels." A good analogue readout -- to every 50 kHz -- is good enough for all but the pickiest of us. For utility [nonbroadcastnonamateur] DX or pre-setting it is great, but if the set is already on, who needs it? I would rather see the money spent on really good audio circuitry -- shortwave does not have to sound bad.

Perhaps this, along with better-than-average dynamic range, is why my most-used sets are a mid-60s Zenith Transoceanic portable and a Philco 1937 console radio. Yes, I own newer and more "modern" sets, but these two still work very well for all of the supposed advances that have occurred since they were built. By the way, for high-fidelity reception of local mediumwave signals, I have an old (mid-1930's) Meissner AM tuner -- 3 stages of tuned radio-frequency amplification, & a tuned infinite-impedance detector. The quality of reception, audiowise, is controlled by the transmitted signal -- very low distortion. Why can't this be done now?

(dpn) Thank you both for responding on what I said about digital displays; both views were the response I was looking for. Julius, clarity, bandspread and resettability have nothing to do with digital display; the last two are functions entirely of a radio's mechanical/electromechanical tuning mechanisms. Many are the portables with 1 kHz readouts that tune themselves another 5 kHz after you take your hands off 'em. Problem with a number of radios on the market is that their digital displays are not necessarily trustworthy. Few issues back, Michiel Schaay's comparison of the Kenwood R-2000 and the IC-R71 (or was it the -70?)(I'm too lazy to look...) showed some problems with the 0.1 kHz portion of the display sometimes being off -- and as I pointed out this is because more and more readouts aren't actually the result of counting actual frequencies. They just indicate what they are ordered to indicate by a microprocessor -- with us hoping that the receiver tuning device has been ordered to tune the same difference as indicated on the display! And there is the problem of exactly what is being indicated (esp in CW/RTTY modes). Is the display correct at zero-beat (which you can't hear with almost all receiver audio chains; they drop off below 200 Hz or so) or when the signal is at IF center? And when exactly does a given display change digits? Does the display on my R-1000 shift from 10006 to 10007 at 10006-1/2? Or right at 10007? Or somewhere in between? A really good mechanical readout system may bypass much of this because it allows for interpolation.

Finally, there are such people as frequency freaks -- folks who go nuts over trying to nail something down to the last tenth of a Hertz. What these poor clowns don't realize is that frequency is inabsolute. Since what we call the "second" is utterly arbitrary, a Hertz is based on quicksand. And since everything is always changing and moving relative to everything else, there is no such thing as exact frequency. Skywave signals vary in phase, and different parts of them vary differently relative to each other! And what about Doppler? Faraday rotation when dealing with the moonbounce circuits?

Frequencies are nothing but index cards upon which we scribble, as if on a magic-slate, some information. If we need a more precise filing system, we can "read out to greater precision" and intercalate some new cards amidst the old. But really, this readout business becomes absurd. All radio amateurs need to know is whether or not they are within certain limits. Inside those limits, it doesn't matter a hoot. And yet how they squeal with delight that their new radios "read out" to a "tenth of a kiloHertz". Senseless. What do SWLs "need"?

Presettability and resettability are valuable because they have to do with being able to find and return to a given index card. But that is all. Have you heard what was said on the radio?

"I began to despair. The observable did not do justice to the artifice of the catalogue." (dpn)

Gidō left the Tōjiji in the fall of 1384. "Now he was free to enjoy the peace of autumn days and to fall asleep listening to the quiet rain."

THE WORLD THROUGH AN R-70

by Paul A. Gilster

I've just had some work done on my R-70. Having owned it for almost two years, I decided to take the plunge and have the FL-44 filter put in, along with the AM narrow option. I had bought one of the earlier R-70s to come onto the market and, since I do most of my listening in ECSS, I had put off having the tighter filter added. But you know how it is with a radio; you're always trying to squeeze that much more performance out of the beast, and user reports on the modification persuaded me that it made some sense.

So far, I'm happy I did it. EEB's work was swift and courteous, and I think I was without the receiver for less than two weeks, leaving me to get reacquainted with my FRG-7 (and reminding me that it's still one fine radio). I still do most of my recording off the air in ECSS with the R-70 because of the improved audio and lack of fading when compared with AM, but now my bandscanning is usually done in AM. The 2.3 kHz filter really makes a difference here, often eliminating a het I would have otherwise had to notch out, and R-70 owners are aware of the fact that the notch is far from perfect. There are numerous places in the 60 meter band where the narrow AM option has saved the day.

All this was expensive, which was the other reason for having the work delayed. It seems like it's about time a manufacturer produced a receiver with the right filters already in place, even at the extra expense. I can understand the attempt to hold cost down in order to make the radio more attractive, but it certainly was aggravating for R-70 owners to get the rig home and set up and then read that those fancy specs weren't really as tight as they should have been, and it would take another couple of hundred dollars to make it right. I'd rather bite the bullet and know what I'm paying from the beginning.

I'm reading these days that a number of used R-70s should start to turn up cheap now that the R-71A model is out, and this represents an excellent opportunity to get a fine radio and what may turn out to be a bargain price. I haven't used the R-71, so I can't comment on it, but I must say that from what I hear I'm in no big hurry to acquire one. You wonder how long it's going to be before the R-72 or whatever they'll call it comes out; for most of us, an expense like the $700 or so that these radios run is not an easy expense to manage, and having that rig you've worked and saved for pronounced obsolete before you've had it a year is a bit much. All the extra things on the R-71, like the memories and the scanning function, are admittedly nice to have, but I'll stick with what I've got. The only real problem I have with the R-70 is experienced when I'm doing utilities and have to change frequencies a lot, such as in monitoring a duplex maritime call. Having to re-tune from LSB to USB because the microprocessor has its mind made up is annoying. But considering the performance I'm now getting, I think I'll live with it.

The R-70, as others have remarked, is a fine receiver for RTTY work with its excellent stability. I got into RTTY about a year ago, and what I'm noticing now is the number of used RTTY demodulators turning up on the market. It's an indication of the frustrating nature of RTTY dxing that so many people are initially lured by it but wind up selling off their equipment. Supposedly over half of the signals you can hear can't be rendered understandable because they're coded traffic, and not even an M-600A will help you here, because bit inversion is becoming a thing of the past. I would actually guess that the proportion is about 75% unreadable, at least based on my experiences.

Well, again, those willing to wade through the problems of building up an RTTY reference library and learning, step by step, to make sense out of what appears on the screen may have the opportunity of buying some equipment cheap if this trend continues. I'm getting very fond of RTTY work, but it took the better part of a year and I'm still swearing at the screen now and then. So be prepared and have patience. On those days when my bizarre work schedule has me home in the afternoons, I'll often tune in one of the press services and simply let it run. As I'm doing other tasks, I'll occasionally check in to see what's going on in the world. All the frustrations of tuning and adverse propagation are forgotten when good copy starts coming in. Here is one place where shortwave really does deliver on its much ballyhooed claim to present more and better news than is available elsewhere.

FEATURES

THESE SEVEN PAGES: BBC WS IN DECEMBER

Politics in evolution

The Spirit of Kitty Hawk

Ivan Rendall concludes his account of the history of powered flight, produced by Anne Howells.

Higher and Faster
The jet engine was invented towards the end of the Second World War, and in 1947 an American pilot, **Charles Jaeger**, was the first to fly faster than the speed of sound. Jaeger recalls the era and British test pilot **John Cunningham** talks about his work on the development of the Comet airliner, a project which came to an abrupt halt after a disastrous series of crashes in the 1950s
4th

Man in Space
In 1957 the Russians launched the world's first space-craft, the unmanned Sputnik I. Four years later, Major Yuri Gagarin became the first man in space, followed three weeks later by the American Alan Shepherd. Since then, men have landed on the Moon, and now space stations orbit the Earth with teams of scientists on board
11th
4th, 11th 1215 rep 2030, 6th, 13th 0330, 7th, 14th 0830

A Silent Life

Rubella is the medical name for what is known commonly as German measles. If a pregnant woman catches Rubella she may bear a child which is both deaf and blind. In this programme **Molly Price-Owen** meets parents who have had to cope with this problem.

They include Margaret Brock who has written a book about bringing up her son Christopher born both blind and totally deaf. Margaret Brock is a founder-member of SENSE – the National Deaf, Blind and Rubella Association – and recently a campaign was launched in Britain to increase vaccination against Rubella.
2nd 1615 rep 5th 1000, 7th 0230

Good Books

Each week, different guests explain their enthusiasm for a favourite book. *Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter* by Mario Vargas Llosa is the choice of the critic **Nicholas Shrimpton.** It is a high spirited story set in the studios of a radio station in Lima *2nd; Miss Silver's Past* by Josef Skvorecky is a brilliantly cutting satire set in a Czech state publishing house. It is the choice of **George Theiner,** editor of *Index on Censorship 9th; The Lost Steps* by Alejo Carpentier, tells of a composer's quest for primitive rhythms and values in the jungles of Latin America. It is the choice of author, **Brian Aldiss** *16th.* The Shakespearean authority, **Stanley Wells**, has a second great love, the work of Charles Dickens. He has chosen *Great Expectations 23rd*
Suns 0530 rep Mons 0215, 0925, Weds 1945

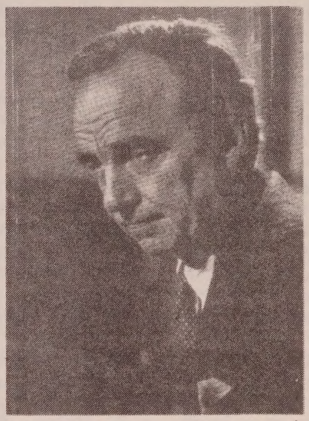
From the Weeklies

Each week BBC World Service takes a look at some of Britain's lively, independently-minded weekly journals – for instance, the irreverently right-wing *Spectator,* or the *New Statesman,* which is increasingly identified with the radical left. Then there is the *Guardian Weekly,* a digest of one of Britain's leading daily papers, the highly-respected *Economist* and *New Society,* which deals with social and sociological matters.

In Christmas week, a guest presents his personal choice from the weeklies *28th*
Fris 2315 rep Sats 0730

Not So Much a Hobby...

Five more hobbyists enthuse about their special interests, including, this month, a pigeon-fancier.
Suns 2209 rep Mons 1445, Fris 0130, 0945



Rupert Murdoch – owner of *The Sun* and *The Times,* newspapers of very different kinds.

Press Barons

Has the style of British Press Barons changed? Men like Lord Northcliffe and Lord Beaverbrook made no secret of the fact that they owned newspapers to conduct political campaigns. Beaverbrook, in particular, is remembered for his Empire free trade crusade. Recently Press Barons like Lord Thompson and Lord Matthews have been more interested in balance sheets.

On the other hand Rupert Murdoch and Robert Maxwell – who have not been ennobled – take an interest in both the editorial content and the profitability of their properties. The different personalities of newspaper chiefs past and present is the theme of this programme which explores their style of running the complex business of the daily press.
23rd 1615 rep 26th 1000, 28th 0230

Assignment

'I started drinking and ruined Christmas for everybody' says Ben, a television scriptwriter, in the *Assignment* programme on alchoholism. What followed was a drinking bout which ended days later when Ben came round on a park bench. He then sought help from Alchoholics Anonymous and has been 'dry' ever since.

Because Christmas is a time when in many countries drinks are readily available **Geraldine Marshall's** report on alcoholism is being repeated in one programme this month.

The holiday season also encourages the smokers and the following week **Hamish Robertson's** report on smoking and health is broadcast again. The World Health Organisation believes that at least one million people die each year from smoking related diseases, a figure some regard as a conservative estimate.
Weds 2030 rep Thurs 0230, 1130, 1615

Gold Fever

Traditionally gold was supposed to be 'safe' at a time of international crisis. When paper money – even the mighty United States dollar – rapidly changed value (usually downwards), gold remained stable. It could always be exchanged for the basic necessities of life or pay for the means of escaping to a new and more secure way of life.

Recently, however, the price of gold has remained low even though East-West relations have been at a low ebb. **Keith Parsons** investigates the fickle fortunes of the price of gold.
16th 1615 rep 19th 1000, 21st 0230

Plato to Nato

Throughout the ages, great thinkers have challenged the state to justify itself – its form, its authority, its very existence. In this seven-part series, **Brian Redhead** traces the history of political thought from ancient Greece to the present day, with the help of experts from British universities.

Plato and Aristotle
Born around 420 BC, Plato was a disciple of the great philosopher Socrates, whose ideas he incorporated in his own great books *The Republic* and *Laws.* Aristotle was a student at the Academy in Athens. He was later to become tutor to the future Alexander the Great and to establish his own college, the Lyceum, in Athens.

With **Dr Christopher Rowe** of Bristol and **Peter Nicholson** of York *2nd*

Augustine and Aquinas
Augustine lived in North Africa in the fifth century AD, when the Roman Empire was crumbling and Christianity spreading rapidly. He set out his political thought in a massive 22-volume work, *The City of God.*

Thomas Aquinas, born near Naples in the 13th century, studied in Paris and Cologne before becoming a monk. In his work he tried to reconcile the ideas of Aristotle with Christianity. Taking part are **Dr Janet Coleman** of Exeter and **Dr Anthony Black** from Dundee *9th*

Machiavelli and Calvin
In his best-known book *The Prince,* Machiavelli writes on how to seize power, and how to keep it – not an easy matter in the volatile political climate of Renaissance Italy. Many of his theories would not have been approved by John Calvin, who left his native France for Switzerland in the 16th century to become one of the founding fathers of Protestantism.

With **Sydney Anglo** of University College, Swansea and **Harro Hopfl** of Lancaster *16th*

Hobbes and Locke
The two English philosophers lived in an age of social and political upheaval in the 17th century. Hobbes opposed the strong feelings which caused religious strife between Catholics and Protestants; Locke left England until the establishment of the Protestant William of Orange on the throne in 1688, and published his most famous works the following year.

With **Richard Ruck** of Jesus College, Cambridge, and **John Dunn** of King's College, Cambridge *23rd*

Rousseau and Smith
Jean-Jacques Rousseau was perhaps the most influential thinker of the 18th century. Adam Smith is renowned as the founder of the modern science of economics – but there is also an important political dimension to his work.

With **Dr Robert Wokler** of Manchester and **Dr John Robertson** of St Hugh's College, Oxford *30th*

Produced by Christopher Stone.
Suns 2330 rep Mons 0630, 1515 (ex 24th)

The Lives of Walt Disney

The rise and rise of Walt Disney is an American fairytale which began in mainstreet Missouri when, in 1919 he started out as an artist. A year later he had made his first animated film, but not until Mickey Mouse emerged did he find fame and fortune. The way Disney created and controlled his empire is told to **Russell Davies** as he explores Disneyland, where Disney's legacy of decency and obedience seem to shine through and where nothing un-American is allowed to tarnish the Great American Dream.

Contributors include **Art Babbitt, Ray Bradbury, John Hench, Ward Kimball, Frank Thomas** and **Ollie Johnston.** Produced by David Perry.
24th 1900 rep 27th 1400, 29th 0100

FEATURES

DECEMBER

Aspects of Dr Johnson

The Globe Reborn

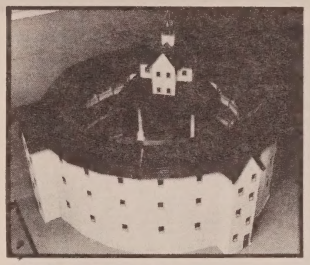
In 1644, a London theatre was pulled down to make way for a row of tenement buildings. No doubt rather dilapidated, the building had stood empty since 1642, following the closure of the playhouses by the Puritans. But this was no ordinary theatre.

It was Shakespeare's "Wooden O", the famous Globe, which had seen the first performances of *Hamlet, Macbeth* and *King Lear,* and which was renowned throughout the whole of Europe.

Now, 340 years after its demolition, the Globe is to rise again, just a few hundred yards from its original riverside site in Southwark. The driving force behind the project is American actor and director Sam Wanamaker, who first had the idea 30 years ago when he came to London, and was dismayed to find no trace of the original theatre apart from a small wall plaque.

Hamish Robertson talks to some of the people involved in the planned reconstruction, and looks at the practical difficulties of rebuilding a 16th century theatre without the aid of original plans.

31st 1330 rep Jan 1st 0830, 4th 2330



A model of the new Globe

History Reflected

John Carroll presents three programmes of poetry and prose evoking some famous British people and events. The readers are **Christopher Scott** and **Clive Panto,** and the producer is Margaret Bradley.

Admiral Lord Nelson, now a virtual folk-hero, who defeated the French at the famous sea Battle of Trafalgar in 1805.
25th 0250 rep 1150, 2050

The Great Fire of London, which destroyed a large part of the city, including old St. Paul's Cathedral, in 1666.
26th 0350 rep 0935, 2230

King Arthur – the legendary warrior-chieftan who is supposed to have reigned in England in ancient times and who used a magical sword called Excalibur.
27th 0350 rep 1850, 28th 0850

Samuel Johnson

Samuel Johnson, one of the outstanding figures of Engish 18th century life and letters, died on 13th December 1784. Poet, essayist, critic, journalist, and lexicographer, Dr Johnson is probably best known through Boswell's *Life.*

He met James Boswell in 1763 and formed one of the most famous friendships in literary history. In 1773, they journeyed together through the Highlands of Scotland and to the western islands, and both left entertaining accounts of the trip.

Brilliant as Johnson was as a writer, he was perhaps even more outstanding as a conversationalist. He was famous for his many epigrams. In his fifties, he said of himself: "In my early years I read very hard. It is a sad reflection, but a true one, that I knew almost as much at eighteen as I do now."

To mark the 200th anniversary of his death, **John Pickford** examines the life and works of Dr Johnson and his place in the history of English literature.
9th 1615 rep 12th 1000, 14th 0230

Readings from Samuel Johnson

Thanks to the detailed accounts in the works of Boswell, the personality of **Samuel Johnson** is famous, but the writings on which his enormous literary reputation is based are less well known nowadays.

In three programmes, **Michael Diamond** tries to redress the balance a little. In them, **David Garth** reads from Dr Johnson's works – from his poetry, his dictionary, his letters, his journalism and his political writings. The selection is an attempt to give an idea of the extraordinary range of Johnson's work, and to come up with a few surprises.
10th, 17th, 24th 0315 rep 1630, 12th, 19th, 26th 1115, 2315

Words

The series on language and the way people use it continues this month with **Lord Maude of Stratford-upon-Avon,** formerly Parliamentarian Angus Maude. In his two further talks he reflects on clichés and some current fads in spoken English *2nd, 9th*

Chaim Raphael, author of detective stories and an historical study of the Passover, talks about the uses of argument, and questions the meaning of certain Biblical phrases *from 16th Suns 2225 rep Tues (25th only) 1740, Thurs (27th only), 0940*

Sportings Highlights of 1984

BBC World Service recalls some of the outstanding moments of the Olympic games – including the gold medal performances of Carl Lewis, Sebastian Coe, Valerie Briscoe-Hookes, Daley Thompson and many others in Los Angeles – and the rest of the major international events of 1984.

The past 12 months have seen New Zealand, Pakistan and the West Indies defeat England in Test Cricket series, although Liverpool and Tottenham Hotspur brought success for English football in European competitions. Scotland won Rugby Union's Grand Slam; while the equivalent in women's tennis went to the almost unbeatable Martina Navratilova.

These are just some of the events and personalities in this programme, introduced by **Linda Spurr.**
Saturday Special 29th rep 31st 2030, Jan 1st 0230, 1130

Top Twenty

BBC World Service continues to keep the rest of the world informed about the best selling records in Britain. Each week presenter **Paul Burnett** plays all the new entries, most of the climbers, and Britain's No 1, the best selling record in Britain that week.

In his last programme of 1984 Paul Burnett plays a personal selection of hits from the past year. He tries to reflect the varying styles of Britain's pop music chart, which has included such widely differing styles as Lionel Richie's *Hello* and The Smiths' *This Charming Man.* Unusual entries like the acapella performance by The Flying Pickets of the Yazoo hit *Only You,* and even Roland Rat – a puppet who became famous in Britain on Breakfast Television – had an unlikely entry in the Top Twenty!
Weds 1830 rep 2330, Thurs 1215

Glen Miller – A String of Pearls

Legendary American bandleader Glen Miller might have celebrated his 80th birthday in 1984, had he not disappeared 40 years ago this December on a wartime flight.

From a poor Mid-Western family, Miller worked his way slowly up the treacherous musical ladder of the Depression years until in 1939 he created "America's Number One Dance Band" with a string of unforgettable hits.

Then in 1942, with his fortunes at their peak, he turned his back on comfort and success and joined the US Army Air Force as a captain. Against opposition from his military commanders, he collected all the top musicians caught in the wartime draft and with them forged "the band money couldn't buy" – his glittering service orchestra, which entertained troops both in the USA and Europe until well after the peace treaties were signed.

Miller's career is all the more remarkable for his reserved and shy personality, his natural warmth suppressed through a self-doubting, punishing quest for musical perfection. He found what he was looking for in a mellow big band sound with its own unique flavour – "smooth music with a little jump in it".

In these two programmes **Bob Holness** takes a fresh look at the man and his music – much of it heard in unfamiliar and historic 'live' performances. Also on hand are members of Glen Miller's family, his friends and musicians, including Dame Vera Lynn and Hollywood actor Broderick Crawford, who help re-create and celebrate his achievements.

The Civilian Band *9th;* **the Army Air Force Orchestra** *16th*
9th, 16th 1915 rep 10th, 17th 0100, 14th, 21st 1515

Stage Fever

Every year dozens of young hopefuls leave Britain's drama schools determined to make their mark in one of the most overcrowded and precarious of professions. There are some 32,000 members of the actors' trade union, Equity, of which a recent survey showed only 25 per cent are in work at any one time; the others are "resting". Fewer still make a regular living.

Nevertheless, they pursue their ambition relentlessly. What drives them on? How does drama school equip them for their chosen profession? Is the training good enough? What, indeed, are they taught? Are drama schools really necessary?

Actress **Anna Calder-Marshall** hears from students, teachers, employers and those who, like herself, have carved out a successful career.
24th 1330 rep 25th 0830, 28th 2330

Behind the Universe

There may be more to the Universe than meets the eye, or even the scientific experiment. Four eminent scientists who have been able to stand back from the reductionist tendencies of their colleagues, tell **Martin Redfern** their ideas on science and the order behind it.

This month, cosmologist **Sir Fred Hoyle,** who doubts that the complexity of life could have arisen on earth by chance, proposes that our chemistry is evidence of intelligence elsewhere in the Universe.

Physicist **Professor David Bohm** supports Einstein's notion that "God does not play dice" and searches for order rather than chance in the behaviour of particles.
From 22nd Sats 2100 rep Suns 0945, Tues 1445, Fris 0530

MUSIC

DECEMBER

The glory of Venice

Venice in the 18th century, as seen by Canaletto.

Concert Hall

This month's programmes are devoted to Alfred Brendel's complete cycle of the Beethoven Piano Concertos, released earlier this year. Brendel, an Austrian now settled in Britain, has long been regarded as one of the world's finest pianists, and his many records have sold well over a million copies.

However, after 30 years of studio recordings, he has now decided to turn his attention away from the studio in favour of the spontaneity of live recording; these performances were recorded at concerts with the Chicago Symphony Orchestra under James Levine.

In Brendel's own words, "The benefits are clear in a heightened intensity of performance, in a heightened awareness, in a greater abandonment, in less cautiousness."

First Concerto in C *2nd;* **Second Concerto** in B flat (with Egmont overture) *9th;* **Third Concerto** in C minor (with Fidelio overture) *16th;* **Fourth Concerto** in G (with Coriolan overture) *23rd;* **Fifth Concerto** in E flat, 'The Emperor' *30th*
Suns 1515 rep Tues 2115

Hollywood's Oscar Nights

Roy Pickard concludes his present series with a look at the years: 1964 when *My Fair Lady* earned eight academy awards *3rd;* 1972, when *Cabaret* took eight more awards, Charlie Chaplin earned an Oscar for a film that was 20 years old and the academy made an offer that Marlon (the godfather) Brando could not refuse *10th;* and finally the glittering year of 1950, after 1939 perhaps the greatest ever year in the history of American movies, which saw *All About Eve, Sunset Boulevard, The Third Man* and *Born Yesterday* all up for the top prizes *17th*
Mons (until 17th) 1330 rep Tues 0830, Fris 2330

The Classical Guitar

The guitar has been enjoying something of a renaissance among young British musicians recently. With the example of luminaries such as Julian Bream and John Williams to inspire them, there is now a rising generation of excellent young instrumentalists, seven of whom have been invited to perform a selection of their repertoire specially for World Service. First to the frets is **Anthea Gifford.**
From 17th Mons 0145 rep Tues 0430, Weds 1515, Fris 0815

The Ideal Cast

What better way for the opera-lover to pass the long winter evenings, or come to that the long summer evenings, than by dreaming up his perfect team for a favourite opera? **Noël Goodwin,** aided and abetted by the BBC Gramophone library, has been doing just that, and now picks his singers for the three final operas in his series, Bizet's **Carmen** *5th;* Puccini's **La Bohème** *12th,* and Richard Strauss's **Der Rosenkavalier** *19th*
Weds (until 19th) 1330 rep Thurs 1000, Fris 1830

Singers of Schubert

More great singers of the past can be heard exploring the legacy of historic Schubert performances on gramophone records. They include two great Wagnerians showing the lyrical side of their art, **Kirsten Flagstad** and **Hans Hotter,** and that celebrated 'unashamed accompanist' **Gerald Moore,** for whom Schubert has always been a challenge and a delight. And the series ends with three great singers of Schubert from our own day, **Elly Ameling, Hermann Prey** and **Dame Janet Baker.**
Sats (ex 29th) 0945 rep Tues 2315, Weds 0215

The First Half Century

Alistair Cooke continues his series looking at **A Time of Peace (1918-1923)** *2nd;* He travels through **The Era of Wonderful Nonsense (1924-1929)** *9th* and endures **Hard Times (1929-1939). The Second World War** programme *16th* brings back memories with *Chatanooga Choo Choo* and *We'll Meet Again 23rd* and he ends the series with **America on Top** *30th*

Each programme is a personal view of Britain and USA at that time and Alistair Cooke shows how the social life was reflected in the popular music of the day.
Suns 1830 rep Weds 0830, Fris 0030

The Art of Gerald Moore

Ian Partridge presents ten short programmes featuring the famous accompanist in recordings with some of his favourite singers and instrumentalists.

Gerald Moore brought the accompanist out of the shade and these programmes demonstrate the breadth of his art.
From 10th Mons (ex 24th) 1545 rep Tues 0815, Fris 0215

Sackbuts and Sinfonias

The city of Venice occupies a unique place in European history. Wordsworth called the Venetian republic the "eldest child of liberty", and until its collapse at the end of the 18th century, the republic's riches and enterprising spirit provided an excellent home for the arts. Music was a vital part of public and private life, and this new series explores a golden era of music from Venice.

Starting with the Renaissance music of the Gabrielis, it traces this period which ends with the death of Vivaldi in the 18th century, providing music which varies from grand choral motets to light-hearted madrigals and concertos.
From 9th Suns 0215 rep Weds 0945, Thurs 1345

Manuel de Falla

The Spanish composer Manuel de Falla was a man of contradictions. He lived a very private, celibate life and maintained an intense religious faith; he had a terror of flies and draughts; he hated having his photograph taken; he had little interest in money and the material comforts it could provide. Not the sort of person one might expect to be attracted by the trappings of showbusiness.

Yet the humble little Andalusian was able to draw on his mixed Arab and Christian heritage to produce some of the most passionate and colourful works of this century, among them *Love the Magician, The Three-Cornered Hat,* and *Nights in the Gardens of Spain.*

This portrait of Manuel de Falla, with the great flamenco guitarist **Paco Pena** as the composer, is written and presented by **Trader Faulkner.**
2nd 1915 rep 3rd 0100, 7th 1515

Jazz Score

This month sees the first of a new series of the jazz quiz in which members of the British jazz fraternity swap stories, make jokes, reminisce and, in between times, answer a few questions. The chairman is **Benny Green** and in the first programme the protagonists are **Humphrey Lyttelton, Ronnie Scott, Acker Bilk** and **Chris Barber.**
From 23rd Suns 0330 rep Mons 1715, Weds 1030

Incredible Flautists

In the final two programmes of his series exploring the art of some of the world's finest flautists, **Edward Blakeman** features the playing of **Elaine Shaffer,** and **Philippe Gaubert,** whose recordings are a unique document of the beginnings of the modern flute style.
Mons (until 10th) 0145 rep Tues 0430, Weds 1515, Fris 0815

My Music at Sadler's Wells

In this special edition of the programme, **John Amis, Frank Muir, Ian Wallace** and **Denis Norden** join chairman **Steve Race** on stage at Sadler's Wells Theatre in London. And appropriately enough in this setting, all the questions are about opera and ballet.
28th 1400 rep 1900

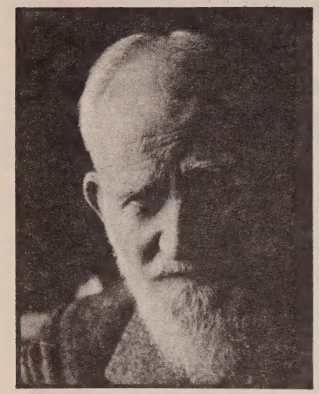
Sweet Soul Music

Tony Myatt continues his portraits of some of the great black soul singers of the late 1950s and the 60s: **Gladys Knight** *3rd;* **Sam Cooke** *10th;* **Otis Redding** *17th;* **Al Green** *24th;* **Smokey Robinson** *31st*
Mons 0315 (3rd only) rep 1615, 1645 (24th only), 2315, Tues 0730

LITERATURE

DECEMBER

Little horror



Shaw at 90 – two of his plays can also be heard this month. See page 7.

Lunch with Bernard Shaw

"He was tall, thin, and erect. This habit of wearing a Norfolk jacket and trousers that fastened just below the knee exposed a pair of rather spindly stockinged shanks, which for some reason or another always reminded me of Malvolio".

That is how **Cecil Lewis** begins his short radio memoir of Bernard Shaw, whose plays *St Joan* and *Androcles and the Lion* are broadcast on BBC World Service this month. When Lewis and Shaw first met, in the early days of the BBC, Shaw was 70 and Lewis only 24, but they developed a friendship which lasted until Shaw's death at the age of 94.

Lewis became a regular guest at Shaw's weekly lunch parties, and in the 1930s he was invited to script what was to be the Oscar-winning Hollywood production of Shaw's *Pygmalion*. Rich in anecdote and reminiscence, this is Cecil Lewis's own collection of memories of one of the world's great authors.
1st 1945 rep 2nd 0145, 1245

Short Story

Abraham is attracted to the little boy who hangs around his guard post because he reminds him of his own son. But an Israeli soldier on duty in Lebanon cannot afford to trust anyone, even a child – or can he? **Pomegranate** is written by Sylvia James who lives in Jerusalem *2nd*

Tough Men is read by its author, the noted Irish novelist Edna O'Brien. It is a typically wry look at a group of would-be entrepreneurs dreaming of making their fortunes by rust-proofing the hay sheds in their small Irish village *9th*

The American couple in Charlotte's tour party seem so ill-suited that she cannot imagine how they came to get married – until Maimie tells her the story of **The Handsome Frog**. It is written by Cari Roberts who lives in Berlin. *16th*

This month's second Irish story is written by Jennifer Gubb who looks at town-dwellers through the eyes of villagers in **A Weekend in the Country** *23rd*

Boy is written by Jos Slabbert who lives in West Germany. It is the story of Olly and his friend. They are both five years old and they like watching trains together and playing at hunters and they would like to share a room. The only trouble is that Olly is white and his friend is black and they live in South Africa *30th*
Suns 1000 rep 2100, Tues 0130

William

by Richmal Crompton
A Busy Day
"A Busy Day is a Happy Day" says the large illuminated card which William Brown finds hanging in his bedroom on Christmas morning. William manages to make Christmas Day a busy day all right – leaving a trail of despairing parents, indignant servants and outraged aunts.

His only ally is his small cousin Jimmy whose Christmas presents for the family consist of a large tin of snails. It is the premature escape of the snails that starts the trouble...
25th 0230 rep 1130, 2030

William and the Black Cat
Bunker, the family cat, is very old and mangy, he employs habitually an ear-splitting and horrible yell, long-drawn-out and increasing in volume as it reaches its nightmare climax. It is decided that Bunker must go. But is it wise to entrust William with the task of taking Bunker on his last journey to the pet shop... especially when it's William's proud boast that he can't tell one cat from another!
26th 0330 rep 0915, 2209

William the Philanthropist
Introducing the redoubtable Violet Elizabeth, possessor of blue eyes, a lisp and an imperious temper ("if you don't let me be firtht, I'll thcream and thcream and thcream till I'm thick".) Violet Elizabeth has attached herself to the unwilling William and his friends, so when they decide to spend a day robbing the rich to give to the poor in imitation of their hero, Robin Hood, she joins in with enthusiasm – with her mother's string of pearls worth several thousand pounds!

Read by **Martin Jarvis.**
27th 0330 rep 1830, 28th 0830

William Re-visited

"The sort of things I want to do, they don't want me to do, an' the sort of things I don't want to do, they want me to do!"

So says William, schoolboy hero of some 40 books by Richmal Crompton.

William brings havoc and chaos into the lives of his long-suffering friends and relations in a series of hilarious adventures which have kept readers laughing since his first appearance in a magazine story in 1919 right up to the present day, when the books are being re-issued in paperback.

The style (which has been compared to P.G. Wodehouse) does not change, nor does William's age (eleven), though his adventures keep pace with the passage of time.

For example, whereas he was causing devastation in 1922 as a boot-boy in a large country house, 1965 finds him forming his own pop-group.

But what is the true secret of his success? Do the books really stand the test of time? And who *was* Richmal Crompton, the authoress who achieved such popularity? **Brian Sibley** enjoys finding out.
18th 1215, rep 2030, 20th 0330, 21st 0830

Back in Ten Minutes

John Fowles, author of such novels as *The Collector, The Aristos, The Magus,* takes a gentle stroll above the ancient harbour at Lyme Regis, on the coast of Dorset, setting for his other famous novel, *The French Lieutenant's Woman.* Produced by John Harrison.
27th 0445 rep 0930

LEARN ENGLISH

with the BBC

The BBC English by Radio and Television Department broadcasts 15-minute English teaching radio programmes in English to Europe, Asia and Latin America. In addition, English lessons with explanations in the learner's own language are included in most language broadcasts. (see back page)

Programmes for Europe

Each programme is broadcast eight times a day. A supplementary programme is broadcast at 1245 and 2130 and on Sunday only at 1215.
Saturday: **Taking Off** – entertaining new series for beginners. *Sunday:* **Speaking of English** – for teachers and advanced learners. 1215 **Pedagogical Pop** – learn English with pop songs. *Monday:* **Can I Help You?** – answers to listeners' questions on English grammar. *Tuesday:* **Novel Choice** – a good read from modern writers. *Wednesday:* **Changing Scenes** – the story of a group of actors travelling through Britain keeps listeners up-to-date with colloquial English. *Thursday:* ***Aftermath** – general technical English. *Friday:* **Pedagogical Pop** – repeat of Sunday's broadcast.
The 1245 and 2130 programmes will be the same as indicated for listeners in the Far East at 0945 except on Mondays when listeners in Europe can hear **Spy in the Sky**, a thriller serial about the aircraft industry.

Programmes for Eastern Mediterranean

Listeners in Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria can hear the programmes indicated for Europe everyday at GMT 2000. At 2015 Eastern Mediterranean listeners can hear the programmes indicated for listeners in Asia at 0945, except on Mondays when **Spy in the Sky** is broadcast.

Programmes for Asia

The programmes listed above for Europe are also broadcast to East and South East Asia and N.W. Pacific as follows:-
Burma, Brunei, China, Indonesia, Japan, Kampuchea, Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Viet Nam, broadcast entirely in English at 0030. At 0930 these programmes are broadcast again to all the countries listed except Indonesia, Kumpuchea, Laos, Malaysia, Thailand and Viet Nam. At 1200 the programmes are broadcast to these latter countries only.
The programmes listed for Europe are also broadcast to South Asia – Bangladesh, Burma, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka at 1645.

The following programmes are broadcast daily at 0945 to East Asia, N.W. Pacific and China. The programmes are entirely in English except where stated otherwise. They follow the 0930 transmission for Asia mentioned previously.
Saturday: **Are You Ready?** – dictation series. From 15/12/84 **Put it in Writing** – compares written English with the spoken word. *Sunday:* **Speaking of English** – for teachers and advanced students. *Monday:* **English On The Way** – progressive series for near beginners. From 12/11 ***Countdown to English** for Cambridge First Certificate; all with explanations in Chinese. *Tuesday:* ***Say It Again** – intermediate series based on films. *Wednesday:* **Improvisations** – exercises based on Changing Scenes. *Thursday:* **Deadline** – how language is used in the media. *Friday:* **Councillor Carter** – series about local government in Britain.

In addition to the broadcasts described above, listeners in Indonesia and Malaysia can hear another daily broadcast at 2330. On Sundays this broadcast has a commentary in Indonesian.

Programmes for South America

Listeners in Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile can hear the English teaching programmes as indicated for Europe Monday to Saturday at 2315. There is no English teaching broadcast to South America on Sunday.

Frequency details – back page

*Publications are available to accompany these programmes.

DRAMA

DECEMBER

PLAY OF THE WEEK

Androcles and the Lion

by Bernard Shaw
A humble little tailor who loves all animals (even lions) is the unlikely hero of this famous comedy. It is set in ancient Rome when Christians were regularly thrown to the wild beasts in the arena and torn apart — unless of course there just happened to be a humble little tailor around, to whom a lion owed a good turn.

Edward Kelsey stars as Androcles, **Lisa Harrow** is Lavinia, **David Buck** is the Captain and **David Brierley** the narrator in a production adapted and directed by Dickon Reed.
1st 1830 rep 2nd 0030, 1130

St Joan

by Bernard Shaw
Judi Dench plays Joan of Arc – the French country girl who believed God had ordered her to free her country from English domination. Joan left her village and successfully led an army against the English, but before very long, even her supporters turned against her. She was tried by the church for heresy, and burned at the stake as a witch in 1431.

"Her heart would not burn" said her executioner. "But everything that is left is at the bottom of the river. You have heard the last of her."

In fact, St Joan's legend was not to die so easily, and became the inspiration for Bernard Shaw's classic play in 1921.

The play has been abridged for radio in two parts by Norman Wright, and directed by John Theocharis.
8th, 15th 1900 rep 9th, 16th 0100 1200

A Christmas Carol

by Charles Dickens
Brian D Barnes is one of the few actors who devote themselves almost exclusively to solo performing. He is very much an international artist – since he began his One Man Theatre in 1958, he has acted in over 70 countries, and has been, perhaps, the first solo English-speaking performer in places as far apart as the Arctic north of Norway, and such exotic places as the Solomon Islands and Katmandu.

For this special Christmas production, he gives an abridged version of his acclaimed rendering of the narrative condensed by Dickens for his own stage readings in Britain and America. Scrooge, The Ghost, The Cratchits and a host of other Dickensian characters live again in an astonishing display of exuberant versatility.

The radio production is directed by Gordon House.
22nd 1900 rep 23rd 0100, 1200

Season's Greetings

by Alan Ayckbourn
Christmas gatherings, alas, are not always the joyous occasions the season warrants. The Christmas party, arranged by Neville and Belinda Bunker, for instance, is fraught with the sort of minor disasters that can happen in any well-organised home.

Many a hostess, in an excess of Christmas spirit, has attempted to seduce her sister's boyfriend. But it's not every household where such a seduction is interrupted by a faulty alarm clock, a bear beating a drum, and a chorus of Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer at full volume...

Peter Vaughan, Nicky Henson, Ronald Herdman, Maggie McCarthy and **Jennifer Piercey** are among those whose Season's Greetings become distinctly frosty in a production adapted by Richard Wigmore and directed by Gordon House.
29th 1830 rep 30th 0030, 1130

Home truths

Home entertainment

Bush House Carol Service

Every year members of the Bush House Christian Union hold a carol service in the neighbouring parish church, St. Mary-le-Strand, inviting all members of the staff of BBC External Services to join them in a celebration of Christmas.

This year they invite listeners too, and the service is led by the vicar of St. Mary-le-Strand, a frequent and welcome visitor to Bush House, the Rev. Edward Thompson.

The music is directed by John Wilson of the BBC's science staff, and listeners are sure to recognise several well-known voices reading the lessons and leading the prayers.
23rd 1030 rep 24th 0030

Watchnight Meditation

In the last half-hour of the old year, listeners are invited to share a quiet period of reflection, thanksgiving and prayer led from a studio in Bush House by **the Rev. Dr Fraser McLuskey**, of the Church of Scotland, who is minister to a Scottish congregation in London.

With music and meditation, he takes listeners up to the midnight hour and the dawn in Britain of 1985.
31st 2330

Outlook's Review of the Year

In a special edition of the current affairs magazine, regular presenter **Colin Hamilton** looks back at some notable events of 1984 – the year Britain and China signed an agreement over the future of Hong Kong, and America went to the polls to elect a President.
31st 1400 rep 1900, Jan 1st 0100

The Parlour Quartet – sounds of Christmas past.

A Victorian Christmas

The fun and frolic of a Victorian Christmas evening, as it used to be enjoyed in Britain a hundred years ago. Home entertainment was at its height, and Queen Victoria had been on the throne for decades.

The Parlour Quartet present a miscellany of songs, ballads and duets occasionally in tune with the Festive Season! So, out with the lace tablecloths and the merry punch-bowl, dust down the aspidistras, settle down with a glass of "jolly good ale and old", and enjoy a Victorian Christmas treat...
25th 1400 rep 1900

The Old Tune

by Robert Pinget
Translated by Samuel Beckett
Two old men, an organ-grinder and his friend, are talking about the past. The conversation rambles from subject to subject, and each of the old men comes out with some choice bit of his past life. The trouble is that the other immediately contradicts the truth of that information, so that each one's recollection of his own past life is called into question... What are they left with? Was their past a mere illusion?

Eventually, the handle of the barrel-organ, that had jammed, turns again, and the old tune rises triumphantly above the traffic, perhaps a symbol that the old tune of memory still prevails.

Starring **Cyril Shaps** as the organ-grinder and **Timothy West** as his friend. Directed by Walter Acosta.
1st 1400 rep 3rd 1830, 7th 0630

Wives and Daughters

by Elizabeth Gaskell
At her father's Wedding Breakfast, Molly Gibson becomes acquainted with Lady Harriet Cumnor. Lady Harriet takes to Molly, and offers her advice on how to manage her new stepmother Clare; but when she is patronising about the Miss Brownings, Molly spiritedly comes to the defence of these two very old friends of her father.

Mrs Gaskell is played by **Thelma Whiteley**, Molly by **Kathryn Hurlbutt**, Mr Gibson by **Tom Wilkinson**, Clare by **Angela Pleasence**, and Lady Harriet by **Marian Diamond.**

Adapted by Barry Campbell, directed by Jane Morgan.
Suns 1430 rep Mons (ex 3rd, 10th) 1830 rep Tues (ex 25th) 1030, Weds 0230, Fris (28th only) 1130

Three Men in a Boat

by Jerome K. Jerome
This classic comedy of a trip up the Thames undertaken by George, Harris and J (not to forget Montmorency, the dog), was adapted in 1980 by Jeremy Nicholas into a one man show which enjoyed a long run in London's West End. Now he has turned that show into a three-part series for radio.

All the favourite incidents are here: getting lost in Hampton Court Maze, the early morning 'dip'; the Herculean efforts to open a tin of pineapple chunks; all interspersed with music composed by Jeremy Nicholas and performed by the Grimethorpe Colliery Band.
From 12th Weds 1530 rep Thurs 0030, 1030

The Artillery Terrace Hot Five Stomp Again

by David Luck
Arthur's Grandad is failing fast; he implores young Arthur to rustle-up the members of a favourite jazz band so that he and Gran can hear them play once more before he dies.

Starring **Bob Grant, Robin Bowerman** and **Ann Rye.** Directed by Alfred Bradley.
23rd 1915 rep 24th 0100, 28th 1515

Nineteen Eighty-four

by George Orwell
At last Winston has received the signal he has been waiting for from O'Brien. He has decided to join the Brotherhood – the secret organisation dedicated to the overthrow of Big Brother and the Party... The reader is **Kenneth Haigh.**
Suns 1330 rep Mons 0815, Fris 2145

CHRISTMAS

Hope and reflection

Places of Hope

For many people Christmas is seen as a time when festivities can blot out life's problems, when the warmth of the family fireside can leave reality out in the cold for a day or two. But in this series, **Michael Meech** takes listeners to communities where the whole year is a season of brave acceptance, and where the inhabitants are striving to find hope, healing and life.

At **Burrswood House of Healing** in Kent, the disciplines of religion and medicine work hand-in-hand to heal the sick *1st*

St Joseph's Hospice in East London is devoted to the care of the dying, in which medical skills are eclipsed by the need for tenderness and understanding *8th*

Near the town of Battle, Sussex, the **Pestalozzi Children's Village** helps children from the Third World develop their abilities and leadership qualities, so that they can return home and help their own people *15th*

Sats (until 15th) 2100 rep Suns 0945, Tues 1445, Fris 0530

Christmas Day Service

Harlesden Methodist Church in north-west London is the home of a truly cosmopolitan congregation. As the members gather for their Christmas service of celebration, many of them will be thinking of relatives and friends 'back home' in the Caribbean, in many parts of Africa and of Asia.

As Christmas is especially for Christians a time for celebrating the family, this is a family service of worship, with young and old members of the Church taking part, led by the minister, **the Rev. David Haslam.**

25th 1215 rep 2209

Reflections

Christmas Memories

A familiar voice returns to BBC World Service, when **the Rev. Austen Williams,** formerly vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, comes back from his retirement to recall Christmases, both in church and at home.

He reflects how the Christmas message has been made real through the lives of people who, like Jesus himself, came and lived among the poor, the homeless and the deprived people of the world.

24th, 26th, 27th

Christmas Day

His Grace, the Archbishop of Canterbury, **the Most Rev Robert Runcie,** keeps his annual appointment with listeners to the World Service as he comes to wish all the blessings of the Christmas season and to give his thoughts on the meaning of the Christmas message for the world today *25th*

A Week in the Life of God

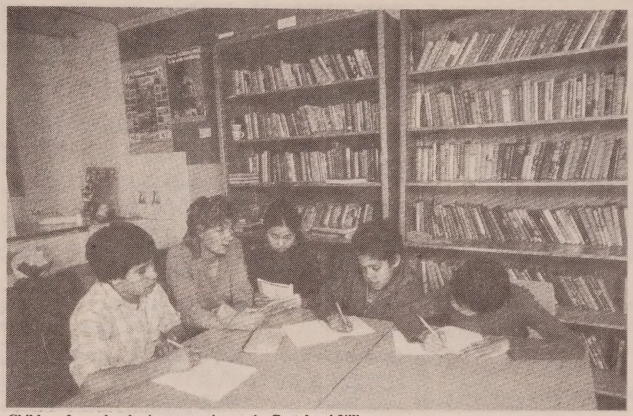
In the last week of the old year and the beginning of the new, **Colin Morris,** Head of Religious Broadcasting at the BBC, takes a daily glimpse into an imagined diary kept by God. Each day brings its wry comment on human foibles, mingled with words of divine wisdom.

30th-Jan 5th 0455 rep 0809, 1740 (30th only) 2240

This is... Christmas

For many a World Service announcer and newsreader, Christmas is not spent in front of the fire at home, but at the microphone. This Christmas, four announcers take time off to present in four programmes their own evocation of Christmas through personal memories and their choice of words and music.

24th 1245 rep 25th 1745, 26th 0315; 25th 0315 rep 0915, 26th 1245; 25th 1245 rep 26th 0545, 27th 0315; 24th 1745 rep 27th 0545, 0915



Children from developing countries at the Pestalozzi Village.

The Beatles at Christmas

"Everywhere it's Christmas,
Everywhere it's song;
London, Delhi, Rome, New York, Tokyo, Hongkong.
Everywhere it's Christmas
And I'm off to join the cheer,
Everywhere it's Christmas
At the end of every year."

For seven years from 1963, The Beatles were Britain's and the world's chart-topping group, and Christmases proved to be times of particularly frenzied activity, with films, television and radio appearances, sell-out live shows on stage and single and album record releases. There was also a series of special records pressed each Christmas and distributed free to members of the Beatles fan club, with Christmas messages of greeting and thanks.

Brian Matthew looks back to those halcyon days with a magical memory tour of the Beatles festivities.

26th 1400 rep 1900

The Inn at Bethlehem

From the earliest days, communities and small groups of Christians have told the Gospel stories by enacting them in pageants and plays – each performance not only telling the story but uniquely conveying something of the life and faith of that particular community.

This Christmas the children of Lonesome Primary School, Mitcham in South London invite us to imagine ourselves at the inn in Bethlehem on the first Christmas Day as they retell, in words, sound effects and music, the story of Christ's nativity.

24th 2030 rep 26th 0100

Words of Faith

'Incarnation', 'salvation', 'celebration' are words associated with Christmas but words familiar too to people of faiths other than Christian, who have very different views of what these words of faith imply.

In a studio discussion, **Rabbi Albert Friedlander** of the Kensington Synagogue London; the **Rev Alan Race,** an Anglican priest who lectures in theology in London; **Mashuq Ally,** of the Islamic Foundation in Leicester and **Ranchor Das,** a Hindu priest in the Hare Krishna Temple in London, explore the differences between them in an inter-faith dialogue chaired by **Pauline Webb,** who heads religious broadcasting on BBC World Service.

26th 1330 rep 28th 0100, 1830

The Queen's Christmas Message

As usual at Christmas, Queen Elizabeth II broadcasts a special message for her British and Commonwealth subjects all over the world, continuing a tradition begun more than 50 years ago by her grandfather, George V.

25th 0930 rep 1500, 2245

● Special frequencies, designed to give better reception, are available in some parts of the world for this broadcast.

0930: West and Central Africa – 15.40* 11.86 MHz; Southern Africa – 15.40, 9.515* MHz; Middle East – 639* and 720* kHz (medium wave); Australasia – 11.775, 9.64 kHz; West Indies – 6.195 MHz.

1500: North and Central America – 15.26, 9.515 and 6.195 MHz; South America: 21.71, 21.66, 17.87 and 15.40 MHz; West Indies: 11.775 and 6.195 MHz.

2245: North America – 9.59, 6.12 MHz

**These frequencies continue after 0935 with Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols.*

Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols

The Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols broadcast every Christmas Eve from the Chapel of King's College, Cambridge, is one of the most popular of all the BBC's radio broadcasts. Indeed, for countless listeners all over the world it has become the sound of Christmas itself.

The special magic of this service is due to several factors – the magnificence of the setting (King's College Chapel is one of the glories of English Perpendicular architecture); the quality of the singing (the chapel choir under its directory of music, Stephen Cleobury, is recognised as one of the finest of its kind); and the simplicity of the service itself.

The Bible story is told in a series of short readings, beginning with the fall of Adam and leading to the events of the first Christmas. The significance of each stage of that story is underlined by the carols and hymns which are sung between the readings.

The service this year includes, as is now customary on these occasions, one or two new and less familiar carols but most of the music to be sung by the choir and congregation consists of old favourites, including, of course, that great hymn with which every King's College Carol Service opens – *Once in Royal David's City.*

24th 1500 rep 25th 0030, 0935

Christmas Programmes 1984

CHRISTMAS EVE DECEMBER 24TH

0000 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Radio Newsreel
30 Religious Service

0100 News Summary
Radio Theatre: The Artillery Terrace Hot Five Stomp Again
45 The Classical Guitar

0200 World News
09 British Press Review
15 *Good Books
30 Music Now

0300 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Readings from Samuel Johnson
30 Anything Goes

0400 Newsdesk
30 Gemini To Jo'burg
45 Letter from London
55 Reflections

0500 World News
09 *Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Letterbox
45 Recording of The Week

0600 Newsdesk
30 Plato to Nato

0700 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 *Sarah and Company

0800 World News
09 Reflections
15 Nineteen Eighty-four
30 Anything Goes

0900 World News
09 British Press Review
15 Waveguide
25 Good Books
40 Look Ahead
45 Peebles' Choice

1000 News Summary
Science In Action
30 Music Now

1100 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Gemini To Jo'burg
30 Album Time

1200 Radio Newsreel
15 Just A Minute
45 This Is Christmas

1300 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Stage Fever

1400 News Summary
Popular music
45 Not So Much a Hobby

1500 *News Summary
Festival of Nine Lessons And Carols

1630 Readings from Samuel Johnson
45 Sweet Soul Music

1700 World News
09 *Book Choice
15 Jazz Score
45 This Is Christmas

1800 Newsdesk
30 Wives And Daughters

1900 News Summary
The Lives of Walt Disney
45 Peebles' Choice

2000 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 The Inn at Bethlehem

2100 News Summary
Network UK
15 Gemini To Jo'burg
30 Rock Salad

2200 World News
09 Ralph McTell
40 Reflections
45 The Word Made Flesh

2300 World News
09 Commentary
15 Sweet Soul Music
30 Just A Minute

ALTERNATIVES

SOUTH ASIA
0215-0230 Radio Newsreel

AFRICA
0330-0335 African News
0335-0400 Network Africa
0509-0515 African News
0515-0540 Network Africa
0540-0545 Book Of The Day
0630-0635 African News
0635-0700 Network Africa
0730-0735 African News
0735-0800 Network Africa
1500-1515 Radio Newsreel
1515-1530 Focus On Africa
1615-1630 Focus On Africa
1630-1645 Sporting Life
1709-1725 Focus On Africa
1725-1730 African News
1730-1745 Sporting Life

CHRISTMAS DAY DECEMBER 25TH

0000 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Radio Newsreel
30 Festival of Nine Lessons And Carols

0200 World News
09 Commentary
15 *Network UK
30 "William" Story
50 History Reflected

0300 World News
09 News about Britain
15 This Is Christmas
30 *John Peel

0400 Newsdesk
30 The Classical Guitar
55 Reflections

0500 World News
09 *Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 *New Ideas
40 Book Choice
45 The Word Made Flesh

0600 Newdesk
30 Rock Salad

0700 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 *Sweet Soul Music
45 *Network UK

0800 World News
09 Reflections
15 The Art of Gerald Moore
30 Stage Fever

0900 World News
09 Look Ahead
15 This Is Christmas
30 The Queen's Christmas Broadcast
35 Festival of Nine Lessons and Carols

1100 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Letter from London
25 Book Choice
30 "William" Story
50 History Reflected

1200 Radio Newsreel
15 Christmas Day Service
45 This Is Christmas

1300 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Network UK
45 Recording of the Week

1400 News Summary
A Victorian Christmas
45 Behind The Universe

1500 The Queen's Christmas Broadcast followed by Radio Newsreel
15 A Jolly Good Show

1600 World News
09 Commentary
15 Omnibus
45 The Word Made Flesh

1700 World News
09 Meridian
40 Words
45 This Is Christmas

1800 Newsdesk
30 Nature Notebook
40 The Farming World

1900 News Summary
A Victorian Christmas
45 That's Trad

2000 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 "William" Story
50 History Reflected

2100 News Summary
Letter From London
10 Book Choice
15 Concert Hall

2200 World News
09 Christmas Day Service
40 Reflections
45 The Queen's Christmas Broadcast

2300 World News
09 Commentary
15 Singers of Schubert
30 Meridian

ALTERNATIVES

SOUTH ASIA
0145-0200 The World Today
0215-0230 Radio Newsreel

AFRICA
0330-0335 African News
0335-0400 Network Africa
0509-0515 African News
0515-0540 Network Africa
0540-0545 Book of the Day
0630-0635 African News
0635-0700 Network Africa
0730-0735 African News
0735-0800 Network Africa

FALKLANDS
2130-2200 Calling The Falklands

BOXING DAY DECEMBER 26TH

0000 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Radio Newsreel
30 Omnibus

0100 News Summary
The Inn at Bethlehem
30 Report on Religion
45 Profile

0200 World News
09 Commentary
15 Singers of Schubert
30 Wives and Daughters

0300 World News
09 News about Britain
15 This Is Christmas
30 "William" Story
50 History Reflected

0400 Newsdesk
30 Waveguide
40 Book Choice
55 Reflections

0500 World News
09 *Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 What's New
45 This Is Christmas

0600 Newsdesk
30 *Omnibus

0700 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Report on Religion
45 That's Trad

0800 World News
09 Reflections
15 Classical Record Review
30 The First Half Century

0900 World News
09 Look Ahead
15 "William" Story
35 History Reflected
45 Sackbuts and Sinfonias

1000 News Summary
Press Barons
30 Jazz Score

1100 World News
09 News about Britain
15 Readings from Samuel Johnson
30 Meridian

1200 Radio Newsreel
15 Nature Notebook
25 The Farming World
45 This Is Christmas

1300 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Words of Faith

1400 News Summary
The Beatles at Christmas
45 Report on Religion

1500 Radio Newsreel
15 The Classical Guitar
30 Three Men In A Boat

1600 World News
09 Commentary
15 Sports Special

1700 World News
09 *Monitor
25 *New Ideas
35 *Waveguide
45 Sports Round-up

1800 Newsdesk
30 Top Twenty

1900 News Summary
The Beatles at Christmas
45 Good Books

2000 World News
09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary
30 Assignment

2100 News Summary
Network UK
15 Album Time
45 Recording of the Week

2200 World News
09 "William" Story
30 History Reflected
40 Reflections
45 Sports Round-up

2300 World News
09 Commentary
15 Readings From Samuel Johnson
30 Top Twenty

ALTERNATIVES

SOUTH ASIA
0215-0230 Radio Newsreel

AFRICA
0330-0335 African News
0335-0400 Network Africa
0509-0515 African News
0515-0540 Network Africa
0540-0545 Book Of The Day
0630-0635 African News
0635-0700 Network Africa
0730-0735 African News
0735-0800 Network Africa
1515-1530 Focus On Africa
1615-1630 Focus On Africa
1630-1645 Arts And Africa
1709-1725 Focus On Africa
1725-1730 African News
1730-1745 Arts And Africa

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

All times UTC = GMT
--UPDATE compiled by gh;
(See also skeds scattered thru LIP, and this page in last month's RIB)

ALASKA KNLS D84: 0700-0930 6170, 1730-2000 7355 (Uchiike, ADXN) V.Bang!

AUSTRALIA [LIP laties axually] Keith Glover again hrd on RA, doing stamp pgm Sat 0510 (WDXC) Like 17795, 15395, 15320. Re Sept LIP, Mark Warner sends evidence that RA includes a sked printed in Chinese, on request(gh)

BANGLADESH RB 08-08½ 17670 21640, 12½-13 15180 17670, 1815-1915 5915 & 7355 (Roger Tidy, UKOGBANI, NL) NL = World Radio TV Handbook Newsletter

CHINA Beijing sked on p 17 confirmed except 0100 also 9880 (D Newkirk)

ECUADOR HCJB Eu 0645- on new 5980, ex-25m (Jim Conrad, et al.)

FALKLAND IS Currently on 3958, not 2380 eves and *0900 (Chuck Bolland)

FRANCE 0315-0330 & 0345-0400 7135 9545 6175 Af, 9790 11670 C&SAm; 0415-0430 & 0445-0500 7135 9545 11880 9535 9550 Af (RFI)

GERMANY E RBI 0015, 0100 & 0230 on 6080 9730, 0330 on 6010 6080 9560, 0630 on 6010 6080, 2315 on 6070 6125 6195 (NL) & 0300 on 6125 6195

GREECE VOG 0130 & 0340 on 11645 9420 6225; 1235 & 1535 on 11645 15630 17565 (NL) Axually hrd on 6205, not 6225 (gh)

GUATEMALA VOG in EG 2130-2300 Nov 8 on 6180 (Artie Bigley, San Antonio)

HUNGARY R Budapest resumed 9585 to NAm ex-11910, 0130/0430 (K W Krist)

INDIA Selected AIR D84: 1330-1500 9545 11810 15335, 1845-2230 7170 9665 11620, 2000-2230 9912, 2045-2230 9550 11875, 0000-0115 15175 (NL)

IRAQ Winter timing resumed, 2130 on 9610 (Roger Tidy, UK, NL) So 0300

ISRAEL 0000 & 0100 on 7412 9440 9815 11655 15585; 0200 on 7412 9440 9815 11655 (NL) Really? Previously max 3 fqs on those 3 xmsns (gh) 2000 7412 9440 9815; 2230 7412 9440 9815 12025 15585; 0500 9440 9815 9009(NL)

ITALY 0100-0120 5990 9575; 0350-0410 9710 11905 15330 (NL)

KUWAIT Tho K W Krist once hrd on 11665, latest chex show usual 11675 at 1800-2100 (gh)

PAKISTAN 0230-0245 7315 15175 17660; 1100-1115 15595 17660, 1600-1615 11670 15595 17660 15580 17890; 1700-1730 9432 12015 (NL)

PHILIPPINES R Veritas Asia new EG times: 0200-0230 15195, 1500-1530 9560 (Alok Das Gupta, ADXN)

POLAND R Polonia 0200-0355 now on 6095 6135 7145 7270 9525 11815 15120 (NL)

ROMANIA R Bucharest 0200-0300 & 0400-0430 on 11940 11810 9570 9510 6155 5990, no longer 9550 (NL)

SEYCHELLES FEBA D84: Sat/Sun 0400 0500 11810 15200; Sun 0712-0830 15320 17780; daily 1500-1608 on 11895 15325 (FEBA) **[info received thru Nov 15 appears in this issue; expected mailing w/in a week]*

SOUTH AFRICA R RSA D84: 0200-0256 9615 6010 5980, 0300-0426 9585 7270 5980 4990 3230, 0530-0626 17780 15220 11900, 1100-1156 25790 21535 15220, 1300-1556 25790 15220 9585, 2100-2156 15155 11900 9585 (RSA)

SPAIN SFR D84: 1830-1930 Eu 7450, 1930-2030 EAf/ME 9780, WAf 11690, 2300-2400 Eu 5960 7450 9780, 0000-0200 NAm 9630 11880, 0500-0600 NAm 6065 9630 11880 (NL)

SRI LANKA SLBC ES: 0030-0430 6005 9720 15425, 1030-1130 11835 15120 17850 NAE, 1230-1600 6005 9720 15425, 1745-1815 11800 (Victor Goonetilleke) & I hrd some US gospel huxter on 15425 one morning, this?

SWAZILAND TWR: 0300-0330 3240, 0430-0700 9725, 0430-0600 5055, 0530-0730 7295, 0615-0730 11760, 1345-1415 9825, 1630-1700 9825, 1800-1845 9825, 1700-2015 4760 (NL)

SWEDEN Add to last month: 0230-0300 SSB on 11950, 100 kW beamed due north w/LP ant, 13 dBi, 60° width

SWITZERLAND Red Cross BCing Service, last Sun of each month at 1545-1600 on 11870, 80° 150 kW (PTT)

TAIWAN VOFC direct D84: 0100-0200 11825 17890, 0300-0350 11825 15345 17890, 2030-2130 9610 9765 11725 11860 15225, 2140-2240 11825 15270 15345 17890 (NL)

TURKEY VOT IFRB regs for D84: 1230-1300 17885, 2000-2100 7215, 2200-2300 5960 9560 9730 9755, 0300-0400 9560; 500 kW on 9560 and 9730 (NL) & 9560 NAm; one day in Nov I surprised to hear VOT in EG at 2130 on 7215; change, or just an Atatürk special? (gh)

U S S R R Moscow UK svc 2000-2100 5980 7320 9550 9600 9685 9720 9765; Peace & Progress 1330-1400 As 9635 11765 11845 12020 12065, 1630-1700 As 1314 6005 6190 9730 9775 15320, 1630-1700 Af 9530 9795 11950 12045 15520 (Shigenori Aoki, Japan, NL, as monitored after Oct 1; more changes in Nov?)

U A E UAE R, Dubai D84, 0330-0400 NAm 9565 11730 15435; 1330-1415 21605 15320 17775; 1600-1700 15320 15300 11955 (via Tom McKeon, IN) UKOGBANI BBC via Sackville 1600(Sat/Sun 1500)-1745 on 15260 9515 (Karnenberg, MA) 9590 2300-2430 missing lately (Conrad) USA AFRTS on 11805, 15355, not 11830 15335(gh)

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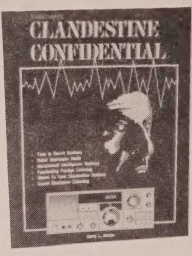

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